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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—721—

Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Report still continues blank, though the *Indiamen* that sailed in June may be expected every day.

Among the Nautical Notices in the last page, will be found a satisfactory account of the missing Ship *HENRY*, which was supposed to have foundered at her anchors during the late gale, but has regained her station at the New Anchorage in safety.

Our present Number contains a variety of interesting articles. Among them is a Full Report, from the *GLOBE*, of the Proceedings at the India House on the 29th of May, of which we gave a short account (the best then accessible) in our Paper of the 15th instant. Following this is an Article on the Indian Press, from the *SCOTSMAN*, treating more at large of one of the points referred to in the Debate at the India House which precedes it. In the Asiatic Department we have endeavoured to remove some misconceptions which seem to prevail on this subject at home, which are necessary, in justice to the reputation of all concerned. In the same Sheet is a Statement which has been published in an imperfect form (or at least in part only) by one of the Daily Papers here, to which we have thought it better to append the documents on which the whole of the individual's case seems to be founded. After this enumeration of subjects, we return to the topics of European Intelligence.

London, Friday Evening, June 7, 1822.—A Speech from one of the Sovereigns of Europe to a Representative Assembly, it would not be civil to pass without comment. But the Speech is by a Bourbon, a descendant of Louis XIV., and King of France? It is a speech to the representatives of a people who have been running round the circle of revolutions for 40 years, and have, we fear, by no means yet arrived at a place of rest. In such circumstances, the Royal Speech demands attention; and, if its contents be unmeaning, the causes of its reserve may not be less important than the most unreserved exposition of state affairs. His Majesty begins by apologizing for the financial necessity of summoning his faithful deputies so early. To this expression of regret, we must give implicit credit, for what high minded continental Sovereign would give a representative body any trouble if he could help it? The Sovereign of the French reigns by right divine. What a pity that his Exchequer is not divine too! But, alas! for the imperfection of human affairs. The *Grand Monarque* must trouble the deputies for financial arrangements, and descend to hold communications with persons possessing no right divine, for the sake of trashy gold. He next condescends to say, that "an infant is destined to repair the losses of his family and people."—"Hope the charmer lingers still behind." Next he "cherishes the hope of seeing tranquillity restored in the East without a new war." This hope may be unwarranted. Will the Turk withdraw his fangs from Greece, and respect the independence of a Christian Republic? The contagion of Spain is still said to require a guard; but it is against a political contagion. It is gratifying, however, to find France in possession, even of the forms of a Representative Government. It is a mighty improvement of her ancient political or more recent imperial state. But how fallen is the great nation, when not a whisper must be breathed in favour of the Greeks,—when the Republics of South America are passed over in the silence of sacred awe,

and when the study of the French Government is to keep aloof from the great affairs of nations, as if beyond their grovelling sphere!

The Turk and the Tartar.—It is said that the Turk and the Tartar, after scowling and looking sulky at each other for so many months, have at last agreed to sheathe their weapons and smoke their pipes,—not the calumet of peace as they have it in the west, but the opiate puff over which a Mussulman plots his revenge. Report says that the Czar and the Caliph have been pacified through the mediation of Austria, France, and Britain. We question not that it was the interest of those states, and of all the states in Europe who love even the name of independence, to prevent the fair plains of Greece from becoming the prey of the vulture; but we doubt much if Russia would have paid much attention to those States or their interests or advices, (we are by no means sure that she has paid any,) had it not been that she was impelled thereto by certain weighty considerations nearer home. The grand ally of the Sublime Porte dwelt and dwells, we take it, on the banks of the Vistula; and the peace-maker for the Giaour is to be found in the fastnesses of Albania, or in the isles of the Archipelago. From the feeling which is known to exist in Poland, it wants only that the Russians should be occupied elsewhere, in order to see Warsaw anew the capital of a State; and the struggle for freedom once begun there, there is no knowing how fast or how far it would speed. Oh! how the heart of the Saxon, and the Genoese, and the Pisan, and the Lombard, would dance at the sound of a full emancipation being borne on the cold dry wind of the Krapak! and we are not sure but that wind might call together, and renovate the disjointed and mouldering bones of Naples herself. Society, every where, on the Continent, is indeed in such a state, that it will require the united brains of all the continental Kings and ministers, to keep up the fabric of the Holy Alliance. This was the case when that alliance was formed, of which we are proud to say, the King of these realms is no member; and the condition of despotism has not in the meantime improved. No: It has gone backwards,—or, which comes to much the same thing, it has stood still, while knowledge, through a thousand channels, has been converting the people to more rational and British views of the science of government, and better information as to their own importance. Such being our opinion on the matter, and it has not been rashly formed, we are not disposed to give three monarchs of Austria, France, and Britain, all the credit of having overthrown the wish of the Russian—even if he do consent to keep the peace. That the state of Europe should be pacific, is as much the interest of the other powers as of Russia; from the state of their people they could not bear it; and, as to Britain, although she be safe enough as to her stability and Government, she could not pay—and that we suppose would be a most essential requisite in the war. Russia and Turkey must therefore keep the peace, and no thanks whatever to the other powers—they must keep it too.

Out of this there arises one question; or rather, as Maugham says, "the one question is two questions." How will this, if true, affect the Greeks, to whose emancipation, and re-establishment as a free nation, every liberal man in Europe looks with so much attention, and so much hope? Will the sword of the faithful, unoccupied by the Sarmatian and the Cossack, fall upon the Greeks with the weight of extermination? or will the

Greeks, freed from the fear that they are to be clutched in the paw of the Bear as soon as they have escaped from the Jackall, be animated with new vigour? We incline to say we are confident in the latter opinion. The Greeks already know their power compared with that of the Turks; and as the chance is surely not very strong that a Holy Alliance of Christian Kings will go a crusade for the benefit of the false prophet, we do hope that the prospects of the Greeks—which were never much darker than themselves willed—have been brightened up. While peace with Russia lasts, Russia can have no pretext for seizing any part of Greece, the other powers of Europe cannot well aid the Turks; and so the Greeks have really what we would regard as the very best prospect of freedom—elbow-room to win it for themselves.

Paris, June 4.—A serious tumult took place in Paris on Monday. It had been reported during several previous days, that the law students intended publicly to commemorate the anniversary of the death of the young Lallemand, who, it will be recollected, met his untimely fate during the commotions which were excited in that capital by the collegians. The authorities, to prevent their design, had caused the gate of the cemetery Pere La Chaise to be closed, and posted a civil force adjacent. At eight o'clock a number of the youths belonging to the schools of law and physic, attired in deep mourning, came to the spot in procession, and followed by a numerous multitude. M. Benjamin Constant also made his appearance in a hackney coach, accompanied by another person, who, it was said, was the Count de Thiers, member of the Chamber of Deputies. Cries were echoed of "Benjamin Constant for ever! The Charter for ever! We will enter!" The students demanded to pass to the tomb of their deceased fellow: this was refused, and some disposition being evinced to enter by force, the military were brought to the spot, and the place was promptly cleared. They rallied again on the Boulevard de Bonne Nouvelle, and marched, in files, a second time to the burial-ground, where, on being refused entrance, a volley of stones was directed against the military, two of whom were grievously hurt by the missiles. On this the horse gendarmerie vigorously charged sword in hand; above 20 of the students were in consequence wounded, and eight taken prisoners. This took place at noon, and scarcely had the troops dispersed the refractory mob, when a fire broke out in the fauxbourg St. Antoine; and whilst the authorities were occupied in aiding to extinguish the flames, and to maintain order, the students mustered on the Place St. Genevieve, provided with stones, and declared loudly that they had a defeat to revenge. The Commissary of Police, with five infantry soldiers, was all the force here opposed to them, at whom several stones were thrown; these men loaded their muskets, and seemed resolved to oppose force by force; happily, however, they restrained the vengeance which had been provoked until a troop of gendarmerie came to their assistance, and put the infuriated youths and the attendant rabble again to flight. Up to ten on Monday night no farther tumult had taken place; the refractory being awed by their repeated discomfiture, and the strong patrols which were on foot. The posts around the Palais Royal were doubled, and every measure adopted to repress any hostile effort.

Rear-Admiral Jacob having arrived in Paris, it is supposed that the government will not delay publishing an official document, which will remove all uncertainty respecting the affair of Samana and the present state of our commercial relations with St. Domingo. —*Constitutionnel*.

French Funds—Five per Cents, 90f. 5c.

Exchange on London—One month, 25f. three months, 25f. 15c.

Number 44 of *Affiches du Mans* contains the retraction made at the point of death in the presence of six witnesses, by M. Tessier, a priest, and addressed to the Bishop of Mans. This retraction imports, that after having afflicted the Church, and scandalised his brethren, by thirty years of perjury in error, M. Tessier, actuated by the desire of rectifying himself with God, voluntarily and freely retracts the oaths which he had unfortunately taken; he laments allowing the imposition of hands by the Constitutional Bishop of La Sarthe; acknowledges that the priesthood is indelible; and abhors with all his heart the

faults which have been the necessary consequence of the forgetfulness of his situation. He deprecates especially two sacrilegious marriages which he had contracted, profiting by the liberty offered to the priests, of violating that celibacy which the Church enjoined on them. He concludes by testifying the most sincere repentance, and praying the Bishop of Mans to receive his penitence, and to give to this retraction all the publicity which he may conceive advisable. —*Quotidienne*.

The *DRAPPEAU BLANC* contains a transcript of a project of an address to the King of Spain, on the state of that country, which was adopted by the Cortes in an extraordinary sitting on the 24th ult. The extreme length of this document, and the lateness of the hour, compel us to defer further notice of it.

French Funds.—Five per Cent. Consols—Opened at 90f. 30c.; Closed at 90f.

Exchange on London.—One Month, 25f. 35c.—Three Months, 25f. 15.—*Cours Authentique*, June 4.

Stuttgart, May 29.—Several private letters which have arrived here announce the defeat of the Captain Pasha, after a very sanguinary naval combat, but in which the Greeks at length obtained a complete victory.

One of the letters states that intelligence was momentarily expected of the capture of Salonica by the Hellenists.

Irun, May 26.—The army of the faith along the Ebro having formed a junction with the Catalonians, the insurrection in that province now more than ever assumes a consistence. Thirty villages, as if by enchantment, have taken up arms. The Royalists venture to face the troops of the line, who are terrified at the boldness of their enemies.

Opinion manifests itself with energy on all the points of the kingdom against the new system. This situation of affairs renders an approaching great crisis inevitable. The nation is fatigued, and cannot much longer support the state of anarchy in which it has been plunged for the last two years. —*Quotidienne*.

Odessa, May 11.—We have accounts from Constantinople of the 6th instant. It is stated that the Captain Pasha had been attacked in the waters of Chio, by a numerous fleet of the Greeks, and that he had lost two or three vessels. They were still fighting when the accounts left Constantinople.

It is said that the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia will be evacuated by the Ottoman troops, but that garrisons will be left to overawe the inhabitants. —*JOURNAL DES DEBATS*, the Editor of which says, in a note, "The fortresses of Brailow and Giurgevo have always Turkish garrisons in times of peace. This circumstance therefore, makes nothing against the maintenance of peace, which we have now very strong reasons for regarding as certain."

Cadix, May 12.—The Commandant-General of this department has communicated to the Consulate a letter from the Secretary of State, which states that he had received the following from the Spanish Charge d'Affaires at Lisbon:—

"As it may be of importance to the public service, I think it my duty to inform your Excellency, that in a letter dated April 13, at Funchal, Don Pablo Ruiz de la Bastida, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, who left this port the preceding month for the Philippines, tells me, that according to the report circulated, the people's minds in the Canaries were in great agitation, and that every thing announced that they desired to proclaim themselves independent."

The Commandant, conceiving that this information may interest the merchants who design to make consignments to those islands desires the consulate to make it publicly known.

Alicant, May 15.—Our Political Chief has published an address to the inhabitants of this province, giving an account of the total dispersion of the band of the notorious Jaime Alfonso.

St. Sebastian, May 16.—The bands of the factious in Biscay, commanded by Zavala, do not exceed 60 or 80 men, all of them wretches of the worst character. Zavala has been so pressed by those sent in pursuit of him, that he was resolved, as he himself

had confessed in a letter, not to wait any longer than last week for the entrance of the army of the Faith, assisted by French troops, and the insurrection of other provinces, and to fly to this point to seek death in some action. No column, however, has been able to overtake them, nor is it easy to do so, because they take refuge in inaccessible positions, where they watch for opportunities of doing injury to their pursuers.

Accounts from St. Sebastian, Bilbao, and Vittoria, of the 18th, give the details of the appearance of Zavala with his band on the 13th, at Escoriaza, where they plundered the houses of the Liberals, but retreated on the approach of the militia and volunteers, who pursued them and wounded several.

Mr. Wallace's Bill.—Abstract from Mr. Wallace's Bill for importing cheap Foreign Goods, to be shown to foreigners, in the same warehouse, and on the same counter, in comparison with dear British goods.

Whereas, for the general encouragement and increase of commerce, it is expedient that all goods and merchandise whatsoever should be allowed to be imported into any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and secured in warehouses and otherwise, under regulations to be made and declared for that purpose, notwithstanding any prohibition or restriction now in force upon the importation of any such goods or merchandise; and that certain goods and merchandise should be allowed to be taken out of such warehouses, either for the purpose of exportation free of any duty whatever, or (on payment of the duties) for home consumption, at the option of the proprietors; and that certain other goods and merchandise being heretofore subject to prohibitions or restrictions on the importation thereof, should be exported from such warehouses to certain ports and places free of any duty whatever; and that the prohibitions and restrictions on the importations of certain goods and merchandise should be repealed, so as to permit the importation of such goods and merchandise for the purpose of being secured in warehouses for exportation; and that the regulations contained in Acts of the 43d and 48th years of his late Majesty's reign, and in several Acts for amending and extending the same should be repealed, in order that the same may be revised, amended, and consolidated.

Former Warehousing Acts to be repealed.

All goods legally imported after the passing of his Act may be Warehoused, &c., without payment of duty (except linen.)

All goods whatever (except tea) imported from any place (except from China) in British ships, may be Warehoused &c. for exportation only, although prohibited to be imported.

All goods whatever (except tea) imported from foreign places (except from China) in foreign ships, may also be Warehoused for exportation only.

Importation of Gunpowder, &c. not to be permitted.

Dried fish, pork, or infested hides, &c. counterfeit coin, or pirated books, prints and casts, not to be permitted to be imported.

Warehouse rent and charges are to be paid by the Proprietors of the goods Warehoused.

Prohibited goods are not to be exported to British Colonies.

Goods are not to be exported in vessels under seventy tons.

Goods, if not taken out of Warehouse within three years, are to be sold for payment of duties, &c.

The treasury may permit goods to remain Warehoused without payment of duty for such further time beyond the period of three years as it may deem proper.

The possession of goods secured in any Warehouse in the occupation of the owner of the goods, shall pass by written contract of sale to the purchaser, although the goods be not removed from the Warehouse.

Goods are to remain liable to freight.

* It ought to be read "discouragement and decrease of commerce."

Houseless Poor.—A Report of the Committee for affording nightly shelter to the houseless poor, shews that due means had been taken for the repetition of its exertions, had not the unusually mild winter rendered those efforts unnecessary.

"In the course of January, a commencement of somewhat less temperate weather made it a subject of consideration whether the Asylum should be opened, but it was determined, that whilst there was no suspension of work either on the river or on shore, it would be at variance with the principles of the charity to offer any shelter. Your committee were, moreover, confirmed in their opinion, from the information obtained by four of its members, who, in a nightly perambulation on the 18-19th of January, visited almost all the known haunts in the city, of destitute and houseless persons; when the reports received from the patrol and watchmen, all concurred in stating, that throughout the winter, the streets had been remarkably free from loiterers, and such miserable persons as in former winters had been exposed to the inclemency of the weather during the night."

The following shews the present pecuniary situation of the charity:—

Cash in hands of the treasurer, 584l. 13s. 10d., 10,000l. 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, and 1000l. in an Exchequer Bill.

For several days the weather has been serene and delightful—completely summer. The oldest inhabitant of Scotland does not recollect an earlier or more favourable season than this. The exuberance of vegetation that every where clothes the fields, is most astonishing. Every thing combines to promise a most abundant and very early harvest. Even as early as last week, we understand, that the wheat in the Carse of Gowrie was in the ear, and a few days will also bring it into the same state in our vicinity. Barley in full ear has this day been brought to our office. From every corner of the United Kingdom we receive the most favourable accounts of the state of the crops and the weather. The hay crop is early and most abundant.—*Glasgow Courier.*

We learn that Mrs. Carlile is brought to bed of a daughter in Dorchester Gaol, which, in the spirit of its sire, is named Hypatia, after the celebrated female philosopher of Alexandria, who filled the Professor's chair in the fourth century, and was afterwards murdered in a manner which reflected no extraordinary credit upon St. Cyril and his Clergy.

Halton Garden.—Yesterday, Brown, of this Office, placed at the bar a native of Genoa, between seven and eight years of age, for being found begging in the streets about twelve o'clock on Sunday night. It appeared from the statement of the officers, that at the Union public-house, in Union court, Holborn, kept by Mrs. Sims, there are between thirty and forty of these boys, who have been brought to this country by natives of Italy, who live here in idleness on the money collected in the streets by these urchins in begging, and exhibiting tame rats, mice, monkeys, &c. as well as playing the guitar and other musical instruments.

On the examination of the boy by means of an interpreter he did not wish to tell where he lived, and he frequently gave for answer "*non mi ricordo.*" But on the officer going with him to Mrs. Sims' house, he was instantly recognised as one of her inmates, and Brown brought the boy and an Italian, who called himself the boy's uncle, back to the office.

The Magistrate informed the Italians, and desired them to acquaint their countrymen, that if any of them were hereafter found begging in the streets, they would be sent to the House of Correction for three months. The Magistrate added, that he hoped very shortly there would be an Act of Parliament in operation, which would enable those fellows, who brought these children into this country, to be also committed to gaol and hard labour. On promise of better conduct, the uncle and his nephew were discharged.

Police Report.

Marlborough-Street.—Yesterday (June 7), Mr. William Horner, a respectable maltster residing at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, was brought before J. E. Conant, Esq. charged at the instance of Mary Lloyd, alias Waterloo Pool, with having robbed her of a silver thimble, a shilling, and a halfpenny, under the following circumstances:—

The prosecutrix stated, with apparent veracity, that about twelve o'clock the preceding night, she was reposing on the boards in the passage of a house in Ivy-place, St. Giles's (better known by the name of Rat's Castle), leading out of George-street, when her sleep was broken by some intruder pulling her legs about, and on rising she perceived the Prisoner upon her with his hand in her pockets, from which she missed the articles above specified. She instantly made an alarm, and the watchmen coming up, she gave the prisoner into their charge for the robbery. He was taken to St. Giles's watch-house, and on being searched the thimble was found upon him. She never saw the prisoner before to her knowledge, and was quite positive he had his hand in her pocket.

Two watchmen proved finding the thimble on the prisoner, and the Magistrate asked the accused what he had to say to the accusation.

The prisoner stated he had been in London about two months; he came on a visit to his sister, who is in the family of Mrs. Thomson, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square. On his arrival he deposited his luggage and thirty sovereigns in her possession, which he had drawn from her, with the exception of six. A few days ago he was invited to Nottingham to see some relations, and had taken his place in the coach for that purpose, which was to leave London at five o'clock that morning. He had taken leave of his sister about half-past eleven o'clock on the night in question, who had given him the six sovereigns, and a bundle of linen, containing two shirts, six handkerchiefs, and other articles; and as he was passing St. Giles's church two women snatched the bundle from under his arm and ran away, but he pursued them and took the bundle from them, which was again seized by the woman who now appeared against him, and she ran away with it, followed by him into the passage, where she laid she was sleeping; he caught hold of her and demanded his bundle; she said she had not got it, but one of the other women had. He still kept tight hold of her, and in the scuffle she got her hand in his breeches pocket, in which was the six sovereigns. She called out "Murder!" "Watch!" &c. and the watchman coming up she gave him in charge for having robbed her. On his getting to the watch-house he found he had been robbed of three of the sovereigns, and a silver thimble was amongst the other money in his pocket, which she accused him of stealing, but, in fact, was placed there by her at the time she stole the sovereigns. However, her charge was taken in preference to his, and he was locked up for the felony. He was quite sober at the time, for he had only a glass of spirits with Lord Harewood's servant the whole day, which he partook of just before he was robbed of the bundle, and who was present and could prove that fact.

The groom of Lord Harewood proved that he left the prisoner at half-past eleven o'clock in Oxford-street, after drinking a glass each; he was then quite sober.

The Magistrate said, that he was afraid that it was too frequently the case that night constables, when charges were brought before them, only to hear one side of the question, instead of hearing both parties which was extremely wrong. In this case he was inclined to think that the prisoner was innocent of the charge alleged to him, and that the woman was the guilty person, and had placed the thimble herself in his pocket to escape the ends of justice herself. He would like to be made acquainted with the character of the prosecutrix before the business went any further.

Reilly, a patrol, and several watchmen, then came forward and stated her to be a notorious prostitute and street thief, she had been several times in custody for street robberies, and on one occasion at Bow-street she practised the same trick.

The Magistrate, on hearing this statement, observed, that this was one of the most aggravated cases that ever came before him since he had sat on the bench, and immediately ordered Mr. Horner to be removed from the bar, and the base woman placed there in his stead, when Mr. Horner's charge of robbing him of the three sovereigns and the bundle of linen being taken, she was committed.

A poor Hibernian, just imported, was brought up, wrapped in a great coat, by Kendrick the St. Giles's Beadle, and stated the following:

He had been obliged to quit his native place and country, Clonsilla, county of Cork, Ireland, in consequence of the general pressure of distress, while the remainder of his little property, proceeding from a farm, was left, and came here to seek employment as a labourer, after a most fatiguing voyage and journey; he came into London, and having

made his way to St. Giles's, sought a lodging, which was procured for him by an officious and casual acquaintance, whom he met in the street, at a house, in Bainbridge or Dyott-street, and being extremely fatigued, he retired to his apartment and went to bed, and suspected nothing, as the person who led him thither solemnly assured him he was perfectly safe; but in the morning, on awaking, he was thunderstruck at finding that every article of his wearing apparel, even his shirt, was gone, and he was left naked as when born; he instantly summoned the landlady, but by her was abused shamefully, and laughed at, and on his, with the impetuosity of his countrymen, seizing a stool, and swearing he would have his clothing, or have the value of it, he was seized by four ruffians, who ejected him, in spite of his desperate and determined struggles, into the street, in a state of nudity, in which condition he was met by some humane persons, who, with their own coats, &c. covered the unfortunate stranger, and conducted him to the workhouse, where the parochial officers promptly and humanely rendered him every assistance. In consequence of his becoming chargeable to the parish, he was brought up. The poor fellow, who exhibited the sun-burnt brow and athletic make of the Irish peasant, said he wished for work, not to be chargeable to the parish.

The Magistrate, Sir George Alderson, thought the man had been shamefully plundered and ill-used, and, as an unfortunate stranger and fellow subject, he was entitled to instant and prompt redress. The question as to his being chargeable to the parish was, in the worthy Magistrate's opinion, a secondary consideration, and he ordered a summons to be issued against the keeper of the lodging-house, for her to come before the Magistrates.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1822.

THE HON. LADY BROMLEY V. KINSEY AND ANOTHER.

This was an action against the Hundred of Ossulston, to recover damages for an injury done to the plaintiff's house by the populace on the King's Coronation. Her Ladyship's windows were broken to the amount of 25s., and for that sum she now recovered a verdict.

Turkish Declaration of War.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR,

You lately inserted in the LITERARY GAZETTE the declaration of war issued by a Turkish Sultan against the Emperor of Germany; as a counterpart to it, I send you the following:

Before the expedition of the Turks against the island of Candia, in 1645, the Sultan Ibrahim addressed to all the Pashas and Beys of his empire the following Firman, which is distinguished from others by the lofty titles of the author, and by its poetical conclusion.

"Sultan Ibrahim, Son of the most Mighty Emperor that ever reigned; Cousin of the Almighty G—; King of the Turks in Greece, in Armenia, Damascus, Phrygia, in Great and Little Egypt, Alexandria, Armenia and Arabia; King of the Kings of the whole world; who dwells in the holy capital of Paradise; Lord of all Asia, Africa, and America, and of the greatest part of Europe; Prince of Jericho, Guardian of the grave of the Prophet of God, and his works: the great Light of the world from the rising to the setting of the Sun; Lord of the Lords, and Prince of the Princes of this world; the Terror and Destruction of the Christians; the Hope of the Osmons and the Circumcised; the incomparable Treasure, the Holy and Venerable."—[He was perhaps the most debauched prince that ever sat on a throne. The rape of the Mufti's daughter, whom he sent back to her father with ignominy a few days afterwards, cost him his throne and life, in 1649.]

"The Sultan Amurat of immortal memory, Grand Signior of the Turks, Our predecessor and beloved brother, had long formed the plan to take from the Christians the little island of Malta, and to destroy their galleys; but when he was on the point of executing he died, and left it to Us to accomplish: We therefore intend now to begin; especially as the Christian galleys, regardless of Our fury, have taken the ship which had on board Our Sultana Zifne and the Kislar Aga, which last fell in the battle with the infidels. We therefore enjoin and command all Our Pashas and Beys to come with their ships to Constantinople to join Our Imperial fleet, for We are resolved that this year shall be the terror, not only of all Christendom, but of the whole world and that by the great number of Our ships and galleys, and by the dreadful roar of Our cannon, the sun, the moon, and the stars shall tremble, the fish shall hide themselves in the profoundest depths of the ocean, the beast of the earth shall quake and the trees of the forest be rooted up, to shew Christendom, by this vast power, how We revenge the loss of Our Sultana and our Kislar Aga.—Given in Our city," &c.

MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

—725—

Vote of Thanks to the Marquis of Hastings.

(From the Globe, London, May 30, 1822.)

Yesterday a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the East India Company was held at the India House, for the purpose of presenting a Complimentary Address to the Marquis of Hastings, previous to his surrender of the Administration of India. At twelve o'clock the Chairman took the Chair, and after some preliminary business had been gone through, he stated that that special meeting had been convened for the purpose of submitting to the Court the vote of thanks which the Court of Directors had agreed should be presented to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General of India, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c. &c. &c.

The Secretary then read the Resolution, which was in substance as follows:—

“Resolved—That this Court fully approving the services of the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General of India, &c. are anxious to place upon record their sincere regret that any circumstances should have occurred to induce him to express his desire to be relieved from the duties of his exalted station; and this Court are further anxious, before the return of the Noble Marquis to Europe, to promulgate the high opinion they entertain of the unremitting zeal and distinguished ability with which he has administered the affairs of British India during a period of nine years, so honourably to himself, and so beneficially to the interests of the East India Company.”

The CHAIRMAN then observed, that it would require but very few observations from him upon the distinguished character of the Marquis of Hastings to ensure an unanimity of opinion with respect to the Resolution which had been just read. The object of that vote was not to approve of any particular act, but to place upon record the opinion which the Court of Proprietors entertained of the general merits of that illustrious individual. It would not then be necessary to produce any single document, for the history of the administration of the Marquis of Hastings was to be found in every paper which he had transmitted to this country.—(hear, hear.)—The present was not the first time for the Court to be called upon to express their admiration of his conduct. He had received their thanks upon two several occasions for the ability and talent with which he had conducted the wars against the Nepaulese and Marhattas to a successful conclusion; and at a subsequent period he received a pecuniary testimony of their favourable opinion of his general services. The present vote, then, might be considered as a summary of his Lordship's administration, and he trusted a Resolution would be proposed by some Proprietor and carried unanimously in accordance with that which had been agreed to by the Court of Directors.—(hear, hear.)—The result of the administration of Lord Hastings was to be found in the general prosperity of India, and the flourishing condition of its finances. It was only that morning he had received from him a most able exposé of the financial state of India, from which the Company were plainly put in possession of a surplus of revenue above their expenditure, amounting to a crore and a half of rupees.—(hear, hear.)—By the operation of our financial measure, namely, the removal of the payment of interest from India to England, a saving had been effected to the Company of between 150 and 200,000*l.* per annum.—(hear, hear.)—Besides all this, the influence produced upon the moral character of India by the wise administration of the present Governor-General, called for their warmest approbation. He hoped he had now said enough to convince the Court that the vote of thanks agreed to by the Court of Directors was not more than was earned by the meritorious services of the Marquis of Hastings.—(hear, hear.)

Upon the motion of Mr. Randle Jackson, the former votes of thanks presented to the Marquis of Hastings, and alluded to by the Chairman, were read.

Mr. JACKSON then addressed the Court. He said it was of some importance that the attention of the Court should be recalled to some of the leading points which distinguished the administration of the Marquis of Hastings, in order to induce them to give their hearty concurrence to the Resolution which he meant to propose. The character of that illustrious individual, as a brave, gallant, and enterprising soldier, was sufficiently known before his appointment to the Government of India, to justify the hopes that were then entertained. But his almost unparalleled successes since that period have far surpassed the most sanguine expectations. He hoped that no individual would call upon the Court to enter into minute details or particular points, when they were assembled to consider the general merits of the administration. The whole Government of the Noble Marquis, both in conducting the wars in which they were engaged, and his wisdom in augmenting their possessions, demanded the warmest approbation. And he would do homage to the man who would boldly stand up and bring forward an accusation against the general conduct of his administration, if he had information enough to support it. But in that case he should expect

the ordinary privilege of a reply.—(hear, hear.)—It was not merely upon the immediate advantages the Company derived from the wise administration of the Noble Marquis that he founded his approbation of his conduct; for he should consider the aggrandizement of territory worthless and unhallowed if unaccompanied by the happiness of the inhabitants. And they had the strongest proofs of the disposition of the Governor-General to accomplish that object, by appointing Mr. Elphinstone Governor of Bombay, and Sir John Malcolm to examine and report upon the condition of the ceded provinces; and it must be a subject of great exultation to all who heard him, that these provinces were now amongst the happiest portions of the British subjects.—(hear, hear.)—He should not detain the Court longer, but should conclude by submitting a motion embodying the preceding vote, with a view to establish one perfect whole. The Hon. Gentleman then proposed a Resolution to this effect:—

“Resolved—That this Court do fully concur in the sentiments of admiration for the zeal and ability with which the Marquis of Hastings has administered the affairs of India during a period of nine years, expressed in the vote of thanks agreed to by the Court of Directors, as well as in the Resolutions of this Court of February and March, 1819. That this Court do participate in the sincere regret of the Court of Directors that any circumstances should have induced the Noble Marquis to express a wish to be relieved from the duties of his exalted station; and that the Directors be instructed to convey to the Noble Marquis from this Court the expression of their unfeigned admiration, gratitude, and respect.”—(hear, hear.)

Mr. NOEL said he fully acquiesced in every sentiment which had been uttered in praise of the Marquis of Hastings, and he begged to second the motion.

The Honourable D. KINNAIRD said the time had at length arrived when the Court of Directors had thought fit to call upon the Court of Proprietors to express their opinion on the civil administration of the Marquis of Hastings. They were summoned to join their expressions of grief and regret, and in order that it might be promulgated in India before the Marquis of Hastings should have quitted those shores. If the Directors believed that, at this time of day, a comment from the East India Company on any persons in authority would be received with an indiscriminating reverence which waits not on the judgment, he would take leave to tell them they were a quarter of a century in arrear of the intellect of the rest of the community. He thought the present vote ill timed, and had before called upon the Directors for the purpose of returning their thanks to the Noble Marquis, and he was then told they had no documents to justify such a vote—but were there any now before the Court? Not one; but a resolution was got up, apparently on the spur of the occasion, to meet the Marquis of Hastings “before” his return from India; but if, instead of “before,” the word had been “because,” it seemed to him that it would have expressed the sentiments more truly. But should these cold regrets and tardy thanks be favoured by the winds and meet the Marquis of Hastings on his eastern throne, they would be lost amidst the sincerest sighs and regrets of the population for whom he had laboured. One of the mischievous consequences of thus long keeping in abeyance the thanks of the Court of Proprietors was, that the Noble Marquis was not met with an address to entreat him to continue the benefits of his administration to India. The Honourable Proprietor proceeded to eulogise the political talents of the Noble Marquis, and he contended that on the former occasions when the thanks of that Court and of the House of Commons were given to him in his military character of Commander-in-Chief, they were merited and ought to have been bestowed on him in his civil capacity of Governor-General of India, and he protested against that hypocritical political cant which seemed to him to have given rise to that course of proceeding. The Hon. Member concluded by eulogising the conduct of the Noble Marquis in the reforms he had introduced in the administration of justice, and by the formation of different institutions, for the purposes of education. The Freedom of the Press he had purposely omitted to notice, as he knew an Hon. Friend of his would do more justice to that topic than he could.

The Hon. Colonel STANHOPE cordially agreed in the praises which had been bestowed on the administration of Lord Hastings. His military administration had been so well described and appreciated by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman who moved the Resolutions, that he (Colonel Stanhope) would not dwell upon it; yet he could not forbear to give his tribute of praise to the improvement of the discipline of our army—the appointment of native interpreters—to his scrupulous administration of military justice, by attending rigidly to the proceedings of Courts Martial—and to his humane care in preventing the plunder of the peasantry. One of the results of this improved discipline he could not forbear to mention: the 4th regiment of native Madras cavalry, commanded by Colonel Lushington, had (however incredible it might appear) pursued a Pindaree corps seventy miles in one day, and had beaten them at the end of such a march. He spoke with pleasure to these gallant deeds of his brother soldiers, however inimical he was to a standing army in time

of peace. He had suffered deprivation of rank, for his opinions on religious freedom in Ireland, and for the maintenance of the Liberty of the Press in India, but that should never prevent him from expressing his sentiments without restraint. The Hon. Proprietor proceeded to panegyricise the conduct of the Governor General for the attention he had bestowed on the establishments for education; and above all, for his establishment of a Free Press, under whose influence the Hindoo superstition, the growth of thirty centuries, with its long train of abuses, with its 48,000 prophets and millions of Gods, would gradually cease to exist. The abuses of Popery which had generated a sort of Pagan Christianity in Europe gave way to the potent influence of the Press at the time of the Reformation, and though it might be said the superstition of the Hindoos was more inveterate than the superstition of Europe at that time, yet allowing it to be so, the influence of the Press and the light of the age was greater in proportion. The Hon. Proprietor then read from several documents to shew that the Marquis of Hastings was the first Governor General of India who promoted education there on a great scale. It was assumed that the Marquis of Hastings had broken in upon the Freedom of the Press by his conduct to an individual named Buckingham. He would not condescend to excuse Lord Hastings on the ground of the indiscretion of that individual, nor of the practice of other Governors-General. Lord Hastings had been accused of bringing a criminal information against this person, and in so doing he had but exercised a power to which every man who wrote for the Press in England was subject, and it could scarcely be pretended that what Gilbert Wakefield, Sir Francis Boddett, and other distinguished persons had been liable to in England, Mr. Buckingham should be exempt from in Hindoostan. The Hon. Proprietor concluded by moving two additional Resolutions, expressing the gratitude of the Court of Proprietors to the Governor-General for his attention to the interest of education, and for the establishment of a Free Press in India.

Mr. HUME, in reply what had fallen from his Honourable Friend (Mr. Douglas Kinnaird) justified the language which Mr. Canning had used in moving the thanks of the House of Commons to the Marquis of Hastings in 1819. He had limited their thanks to his conduct as Commander-in-Chief, as it was clearly impossible to call upon the House for any vote on the policy of the war, as they had no documents before them on which they could form a judgment, any more than the Court of Proprietors now had, and he therefore considered the Resolution expressed all that was necessary. He should be willing to vote on the resolution on the fact that the Court of Directors had come to an unanimous vote on the subject, and he therefore supposed they must have documents in their possession which justified it. With respect to the improvement in their pecuniary resources, as stated by the Hon. Chairman, he did not ground his approbation on that, for improvement of revenue he thought a secondary consideration; though, as far as he could judge from documents laid before the House of Commons, that statement was not borne out. In 1813 the debt was 29,000,000l. sterling; in 1821 it was 36,000,000l. an increase of 9,000,000l. As to the revenue in 1813, it amounted to 17,367,000l. leaving a net surplus revenue, after deducting interest of debt and all charges, of 1,830,000l. In 1819 the revenue amounted to nineteen millions; being an increase of two millions; but then the expenses bore no proportion, and the result was, that in 1819 there was no surplus revenue but a net annual charge of 265,900l.; which, added to the surplus revenue in 1813, made a difference of 2,095,000l. If therefore, the increase now spoken of arose from the alteration in the mode of paying the interest, the revenue was not on so good a footing as in 1813. He regretted that the Noble Marquis had commenced by threatening Mr. Buckingham, and had not proceeded legally at once. He also regretted that some of the civil servants of the Company had made themselves parties there to an abominable newspaper called the *JOHN BULL*. He concluded by expressing his hope that the successor of the noble Marquis would avail himself of the very few errors (and they were fewer than had been brought against any former Governor General), and take care to avoid them.

The Hon. DOUGLAS KINNAIRD and the Hon. Colonel STANHOPE explained.

Mr. LOWNDES, in reply to what had fallen from the Honourable Colonel Stanhope, doubted whether the Freedom of the Press in Europe for the last thirty years had at all contributed to the virtue of Europe; of this he was pretty sure, that if Mr. Buckingham had lived in France, the modern Richard the Third would have said at once—"Off with his head."—(a laugh)—He agreed with Mr. Hume, that it would have been better had they had the documents before they gave their thanks to the Noble Marquis; but he thought the time well chosen (at the close of the Noble Marquis's administration), and the day also, being royal oak day, and their interests in India had been protected by the royal oak; the 29th of May was therefore a very fitting day on which to express their gratitude.

SIR JOHN DOYLE said, "In rising to address you for the first time, I feel how much I shall stand in need of your kind indulgence and that of this Honourable Court; but, I trust that the motive which induces me to trouble you, while it pleads my excuse, may obtain for me a patient hearing, and I shall endeavour to shew my gratitude by trespassing

upon your patience as little as possible, consistent with my duty as a Proprietor, to render justice to the highest executive Officer of the Company in his absence.

"The clear and able statement of the Honourable Chairman (though put forth with so much unaffected modesty) was as creditable to his head and heart, as it was honourable to the character of the Noble Marquis. The convincing eloquence of the Honourable Mover (Mr. Jackson), and second of the Resolutions (Honourable Douglas Kinnaird), fraught as they were with feeling and taste, have completely anticipated every thing that can be said upon the subject.—It would, there, argue great want of discretion in the friends of the measure to enlarge upon it, and, by recapitulation, to weaken the impression made by their luminous and comprehensive speeches.

"Upon the splendid successes, therefore, of the Noble Lord, I shall not dwell a moment; for, great and statesmen-like as were all his plans, prompt and vigorous as their execution, and brilliant as the success attendant upon the combination, it was nothing more than was anticipated with confidence by those who had served with that Noble Lord, and who knew the resources of his energetic and comprehensive mind. I speak not from vague rumour, but from long personal experience, having had the happiness to serve under the immediate command, and upon the personal staff of that distinguished Commander for many years and in various countries, and having so often witnessed the display of those talents and resources which enabled him to get over difficulties as great (though in a more limited sphere of action) as those which he has encountered and overcome in India.

"This anticipation was not formed upon loose or light grounds. No man possessed in a higher degree the happy, but rare faculty, of attaching to him all who came within the sphere of his command. When they saw their General take upon himself the blame of any failure in the execution of his plans (provided it did not arise from a want of zeal or courage), and where it succeeded, giving the whole credit to those he employed, every man found himself safe, an unlimited confidence infused itself into all ranks, and his army became irresistible. Never was there a man of whom it could be more truly said '*Self was the only being seemed forgot.*'

"But I must confine myself to such observations as have occurred to my mind, from what has fallen in the course of the debate.

"An Honourable Proprietor (Mr. Hume) has commenced his speech by a general approval of Lord Hastings's conduct, which would have been gratifying had it not been followed by that ungracious and disqualifying monosyllable *but*, which completely does away all his antecedent eulogy.

"He has in the latter part of his present speech fastened upon an isolated point, in a nine years administration of the empire, and most difficult government that the mind of man can conceive, to serve as a set off against his preliminary praise.

"In the first place, he accuses the Governor General of not correcting the abuses in the administration of justice; for if it be not accusation, it means nothing. But, for the sake of argument, I will for a moment suppose there were grounds for complaint, would not the fair and manly course have been, to bring it forward in a substantive shape, with the necessary documents to prove it, and not to mix it up in the present debate, to lessen, if possible, the grateful feeling of the Court, to a tried and approved servant.—That there may be defects in the judicial system in India, I am not prepared to deny, and I also admit that it is a legitimate object for inquiry. But, with great deference to the legal gentlemen around me, I do not think the Honourable Proprietor need have travelled to India to find out the delay and expense of law proceedings.

"The reason assigned for its prevalence in India is the great extent of the different districts. The obvious remedy for which would be the increase of the judicial establishments. But the great expense of that would, I presume, terrify the economical spirit of the Honourable Proprietor.

"But the Honourable Gentleman says, the Noble Lord has been dilatory in carrying the instructions of the Court of Directors into effect. Where are the documents to show how far those orders have been carried into effect?

"That the attention of the Noble Lord has been assiduously directed to this important object, there can be no doubt, and unquestionably the records of this Court must be able to furnish documents decisive on that point.

"To introduce, however, an uniform system of law over such an extent of country, and a population varying in religious habits and prejudices, requires the greatest caution and deliberation, and could not be carried into immediate execution without the most imminent hazard.

"To the value of an improved system of administration of justice, the Noble Lord is fully alive, and is perhaps at the very moment we are canvassing the question, devoting his powerful talents to the best means of carrying it into effect.

Law.—Indian Press.

The Advocate-General in the Supreme Court, Calcutta, v. Mr. J. S. Buckingham, Editor of the Calcutta Journal, &c.

(From the Scotsman.)

"But, Sir, it must be remembered that the Governor General is obliged to send home every year the regulations he has made upon this subject to the Court of Directors (under a statute)—They have the power, and it is their duty, to send what instructions they think fit upon that head. If then the wisdom and experience of those twenty-four Gentlemen, super-added to the local knowledge of the Governor General, have found the subject so difficult, why is the blame, if blame there be (which I deny) to be thrown exclusively on the shoulders of the Governor General? But I come to a stronger case, the authority of which the Honourable Gentleman will not deny—I mean the conduct of the Honourable Proprietor himself.

"That Honourable Gentleman, in March 1819, brought the subject before the House of Commons, and called for the necessary papers—and yet upon this vital question, as he calls it, and very material it unquestionably is, he has never taken a single step, but has allowed it, contrary to his usual practice, to sleep in peace for three years. Such is the justice and consistency of the Honourable Proprietor's attack upon the Governor General. He has indeed allowed Lord Hastings the merit of being an industrious, hard-working Gentleman. It is well he deserves that much; it is the very character I should have given of the Honourable Proprietor himself, I am far from underrating it, and I have no doubt it has enabled him to do much good.

"But, Sir, in his speech there is a sort of mystery and mental reservation, as if he kept back some important accusation. He calls for papers as if to establish it, though all the papers necessary to judge of the Noble Lord's administration are within his reach; but I call upon him, upon the behalf of Lord Hastings and in the name of justice, to come forward; I challenge him to the trial—publicity is our object, and truth its end.

"That there may be trivial errors in so long an administration of so difficult a government is very possible. I am not so profane or impious as to claim for my Noble Friend an exemption from the common lot of frail humanity. *"Nemo sine vitio, nascitur, optimus ille est, qui minimis arguetur."*—Infallibility is the attribute of the Deity alone. If there were any real drawback to the merits of Lord Hastings's government, he would not have obtained the unanimous thanks of the Honourable Court of Directors. I shall, with great deference to the Honourable Proprietor, prefer the verdict of that Jury with all the evidence before them to his disqualifying opinion without any documents in its support.

"The next complaint of the Hon. Proprietor is the interference of the Governor General with the Freedom of the Press.

"Sir, I have been for several years in the Parliament of both countries, and have been and ever shall be, a strenuous advocate for the Freedom of the Press in those enlightened countries, because I am confident that the wholesome control of public opinion is the best protection for the liberties of the people, and for the stability of Government.

"But with all my respect for the opinion of the Noble Lord, I should not concur in sentiments with him, if he could, for a moment, he supposed to have intended that it should range abroad unchecked by the salutary restraints of the law.

"The measure, however, adopted by Lord Hastings, was merely to remove the previous censorship, by which the publications were first inspected by the Chief Secretary, to which restraint (be it remembered) Europeans alone were subject. The individual, Mr. Buckingham, with whom I am not acquainted, is said to have infringed this law, and proceedings, I understand, have been instituted against him, the result of which is not known, and therefore should not be made the subject of discussion here: 'And so much for Buckingham.'

"With respect to the Hon. Proprietor opposite, though the strength of his argument may not require an answer, the strength of his lungs is entitled to respect; and I shall only congratulate him upon possessing two great desiderata in oratory. 'He is always sure of being well heard, and of affording amusement to his auditory. I give my most unqualified vote for the Resolutions as proposed by my Hon. and Learned Friend.'

Mr. HUME explained, and protested against the conclusion which the last speaker had drawn, that he intended to insinuate blame against the Noble Marquis.

A PROPRIETOR hoped that a full inquiry would take place as to the reforms in the administrations of justice, when he was persuaded it would be found that neither the Marquis of Hastings nor the Government had neglected it. He preferred the vote of the Court of Directors to the resolution brought forward by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Randle Jackson), and bore testimony to the unwearied zeal of the Noble Marquis.

Mr. RANDLE JACKSON replied.

The CHAIRMAN observed on the words "hypocritical political cant" made use of by an Hon. Proprietor, and said if it applied to the Court of Directors, on their parts he repelled the charge with indignation.

Mr. DOUGLAS KINNAIRD explained.

The Hon. Colonel Stanhope's amendment not having been seconded, Mr. Randle Jackson's Resolutions were then put and carried unanimously, and at six o'clock the Court adjourned.

The London prints have taken some notice of this case, but not nearly to the extent which it deserves. We received a very ample account of the proceedings on last Friday, but we could not then enter upon the subject at all, nor can we even now do it that justice which we could wish; for whether we advert to what India is, and is likely to become—the previous character for liberality of the Governor-General—or the legal questions involved in the discussion—this case of Mr. Buckingham is of the greatest importance. On the 14th instant, we stated some general views respecting India, and also some particulars of the treatment experienced by Mr. Buckingham, from which it was obvious that the Calcutta Functionaries would allow him no quarter. He had been harassed in various ways, and threatened with a transmission to Europe. The right of the Indian Government to transmit from India to Europe any person not liked by that Government, was then made a subject of discussion; and Mr. B.'s assertion was, that having failed in their attempt to write him down, a certain number of persons (including, as we understand, the Secretaries of the Government) had united to put him down by legal prosecutions! They got an indictment raised against him for libel, and the grand jury, after a hard struggle among its members, found a true bill. This difference of opinion among the Grand Jurors had become public, and was adverted to, in a letter, which appeared in the JOURNAL; and two rival prints, the JOHN BULL and HUNKARU, having gone on, "from day to day, assailing the Editor of the JOURNAL, impeaching his principles, blackening his character, and labouring, by every means in their power, to create a general prejudice against him,"—Mr. Buckingham and his friends felt themselves bound, and thought themselves entitled, to do something in the way of justification and retaliation. While this contest was proceeding between the JOURNAL on the liberal side, and the BULL and HUNKARU on the other,—the latter, of course, being infinitely more personal and insolent than the former—the Advocate-General saw it to be his duty to apply for a criminal information against the Editor of the most moderate and best conducted paper. The alleged grounds for this application were—that Mr. B. had cast imputations on the original prosecutors of the indictment—attempted to flatter and influence the petit jury (not then named)—and thrown aspersions on the grand jury.

In opposing the application, it was contended for Mr. Buckingham that the Court had no power to authorise criminal informations, and that, he had not offended against any law. His Counsel were Mr. Fergusson and Mr. Hogg, whose exertions did great honour to the bar at Calcutta. The climate does not appear to have unnerved them, nor have they forgotten the principles of English liberty in which they must have been educated. It is no censure to say, in reference to their labours in a cause of this nature, that some of the prejudices of lawyers were perceptible. The only fault we can find is, that they resorted to the stale trick of seeking indulgence for their client, by allowing that his taste might be indifferent and his conduct imprudent. But who is he that, engaged in the active pursuits of life, and touched with the feelings, nay, the passions of others, can frame his language and adapt his conduct to the frigid and often unnatural rules of a court of law? The man that could do so is worth nothing; and we desire, with a great deal more earnestness, to see our law reconciled to sense, than to have the feelings of active and honourable men destroyed, and the utility of their conduct impaired, out of compliment to false principles.

It was not our intention, however, to speak unfavourably, but the reverse, of Messrs. Fergusson and Hogg: And if we can say nothing for Mr. Spankie, the Advocate-General, and of Mr. Money who supported him, and outdid him greatly in the violence of his manner, and the illiberality of his sentiments, it is owing, probably, to our knowing nothing more of them than their manner of conducting this prosecution. But it delights us to say that the Bench at Calcutta is not without a constitutional and most enlightened Judge. It may arise from idiosyncrasy; and we may have little sympathy from others in expressing the sentiment; but nothing fills our heart with so much rapture as to find a Judge, who placing himself above all the little feelings of the moment, and despising all those means by which bad men gratify the worst passions at the expense of their victims, and those arts by which they seek additional emolument, patronage, or power—think only of meliorating the law, improving the fortunes, and bettering the prospects of the human race. There is no office in which it is possible for a man to do so much good, with so little general reputation, or so much evil with impunity, as in that of a Judge. Purity and magnanimity may be virtues elsewhere, but they are here glories. No wonder, then, that the names of Camden and Blair are almost worshipped, while those of Scroggs and Jefferies are universally execrated.

This digression has delayed the tribute which we meant to pay to Sir Francis Macnaghten, one of the Judges in the Supreme Court at

Calcutta, whose name, though perhaps not much known to his contemporaries in this country, will yet, we are persuaded, be gratefully remembered by posterity. Sir Francis was of opinion that the Court had no power to authorise the filing of any criminal information. "There was (he said) no such express gift; and unless it should be found to be bestowed by some positive and distinct enactment, or clause in an act of Parliament, or the Charter, it ought not to be acted upon. But here its very existence could only be made out by inference and implication. It was the spirit of the British law to go strictly by the letter of it, when its interpretation was likely to affect penally or make an individual criminal; but it was fair and reasonable to interpret it with less rigour when favourable to the accused." Sir Francis said, in continuation, that "he never could see the use or advantage of criminal informations. He objected to the exercise of such a power at all. The proceeding by indictment was more constitutional, and less objectionable in every point of view. It was clear to him, that no conscientious judge ought to consent to the granting of a criminal information, even in a court which had the power. (which in this case he denied), unless the grounds of application were such, as, in his mind, would, beyond all doubt, appear fully sufficient to satisfy twelve grand jurors out of twenty-three to present a bill. Unless the grounds were thus satisfactory, the information ought to be withheld; and if they were so strong as that it was almost matter of certainty that twelve out of twenty-three would find a bill on them—then, where was the necessity of information at all? And why not send the matter to the constitutional and regular inquest of the grand jury at once?" This reasoning is so conclusive, as to leave nothing but quibbling and sophistry to the advocates for criminal informations *ex officio*; and after this exposure from the bench, we really pity the public officer who can apply for an information, and the judges who can grant it. We cannot now imagine one fair or good motive for resorting to such a proceeding; and we may surely indulge the hope of seeing this foul stain removed from the law of England, when a judge has not hesitated to describe it in its true colours!

In this particular case of Mr. Buckingham, Sir Francis Macnaghten pointed out various hardships that must attend the granting of an information. "The proceedings of that single day," he observed, "would not be far short of the expense of the whole process by indictment; and the accused must here pay his own costs, whether he shall be acquitted ultimately or not. Would it not be better therefore, to wait until 6th of January, a period of six weeks only, when Mr. Buckingham was to be tried upon an indictment. To grant an information, even when the Court had power, was always an act of discretion odious enough at all times. And in this case, when the cruelty of sending a person to a jury with the weight of the Court against him was considered, he thought, for his part that it ought to be refused." Sir Francis was the less disposed to take such a course, because all that he could or would say of the letters complained of as libels, was, that in publishing them Mr. B. acted an injudicious part, since they might be used against him, but could in no way operate in his favour. His opinion, however, was more clearly evinced in the course of the pleadings; for when Mr. Money, for the prosecution, was commenting severely on some of the published expressions, and asserting that they "could have been written only for the purpose of predisposing and biasing the jury," Sir Francis asked, "could not his Counsel say the same thing to his jury on the day of his trial?" The Counsel could not do less than concede this to the bench. It is impossible, indeed, that any man could answer the question otherwise than affirmatively: And if so, what becomes of all this declamation about biasing the minds of the jury? No stop can be put to conversational discussion; and not only facts, but falsehoods, may be circulated privately, and impressions may be made by hints and gestures, on the minds of all who are to sit on the jury, which can never be eradicated, because there is no way of bringing them to the test of reason. Publications of any kind, however, must have a tendency to remedy these concealed evils. There can hardly be publication on one side, without publication on the other; and on both sides more care will be taken than in the whisperings, gossipings, and discussions of the different coteries in society. Truth is more likely to be elicited, prejudices to be removed, and reason and good sense to be exercised. We do not say that no injury can be done by publication; but we contend, that it must be attended with more than a countervailing positive good; and that to prevent publication in such cases would be to deny all sorts of justice—to insure the sleep or death of all that is valuable in the human intellect. Mr. Buckingham was assailed and vilified by an unharassed press. Was it fair or right that his hands should be tied—that he could say nothing in defence or justification—because a few persons who had chosen to take offence at some of his paragraphs had indicted him? Let any man think for a moment of the number and variety of actions for trying the validity of patents, for reducing or declaring rights, for damages on account of injuries to reputation, pecuniary loss, &c. and say what the subject is on which any man could venture to publish a sentence, without touching, directly or indirectly, the merits of some depending process. Or, if one topic should yet be left free, how easy would it be for a person interested in closing all

discussion, to bring some kind of action—no matter whether well grounded or not—which should embrace it! All the facts which any man could state in defence of himself, or refer to in discussing any question of general interest, might be shewn to have some bearing, on some depending proceeding in law or equity. To assert that Professor Leslie of Edinburgh invented certain machinery for propelling steam vessels, might be trenching on the rights of Mr. Gladstone of Liverpool. And, in a word if such a doctrine were once adopted, no man would be safe to publish any thing. The physical sciences would be arrested, and on moral science, every chapter would be found to scandalize some person, or to rebut or overturn the arguments employed by some other person in a court of law.—This, it will be said, is carrying matters to an extreme; but, if the principle be once admitted, where is it possible stop? And what is the rule on which it is possible to proceed with safety or justice? We confess we can see none; and for these reasons we hope, and anxiously desire, that the *petit jury* will yet acquit Mr. Buckingham. The Court, we regret to say, notwithstanding the distinguished exertions of Sir Francis Macnaghten, did grant the information; but although we hold, that Sir Edward Hyde East and Sir A. Buller proceeded upon narrow, erroneous, and dangerous views, they stated their opinions like judges, and without bitterness, the former saying, that "he put the defendant on his guard against falling into such errors in future, it was necessary to send the case before a jury." We regret deeply that such proceedings should be taken at the close of the administration of the Marquis of Hastings.

East India Sugars.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

We are called upon by the Court of Directors to consider this day the bill now pending for the regulation of private trade, and to accede to the proposed relaxation in our chartered rights.

The private trade to India is to be opened to vessels of all sizes and from all ports in the United Kingdom; an intercolonial trade, also, is to be permitted between the East and West Indies and British North America, and the system of licenses facilitated.

These concessions are called for upon the strong and unanswerable argument, that the general good of the empire demands a sacrifice of individual or corporate rights; that great extension of our exports in British manufactures may be expected; and that sound commercial principles require that free scope should be given for the competition of skill, talents, and capital of all kinds, degrees, and amount.

Though, unquestionably, the India shipping, already deprived of its right to a general British register, will be affected by the competition of the small free trade ships; though the native seamen and native manufacturers may suffer in the same ratio, as these classes at home will benefit; yet acquiescing in the general principles on which the measure is bottomed, I do not refuse my assent to it; but I cannot adequately express my astonishment to find his Majesty's Ministers refusing to relieve the East Indies from the severe oppression of the additional duty on East India sugars, imposed on them to protect West India sugars. Try the sugar question by every test that has been applied to the measure now before us, and the injustice of the protecting duty is made manifest.

As the natural guardians of British India, the protectors of the native population, I call on this Court to prevent this injustice. It is their duty to examine the subject, and if their opinion, after examination, be the same as mine, it will become their further duty to remonstrate firmly and temperately against this protecting duty, and to leave no means untried to bring the question before the public, and prevent the native population of India from being sacrificed to the interest or fears of the West India planters.

June 12.

AN EAST INDIAN.

Shipping.

Portsmouth, June 3.—Arrived the ZEPHYR transport, from Chatham; DAVID SCOTT, Bunyan, from the Downs, for Madras and Bengal. Sailed the REGULUS transport, for Chatham; and the BARKWORTH, for India.

Cowes, June 3.—Arrived the BAIGET, Leslie, from Calcutta, in 130 days, waiting for orders.

Deal, June 3.—Came down from the River last night, and sailed, the BLEUCHER, Douglas, for Barbadoes: Arrived and sailed for the River, the WINDSON, Haviside, from China.

Seven o'clock.—Came down and sailed, the ALBION, Rothwick, for Alexandria; remain in the Downs, H. M. S. SEVERN and E. I. Pilot yacht DILIGENCE.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—729—

Indian Press.

In the JOURNAL of the 15th instant, we published a Report of the Proceedings at the East India House, on the 30th of May last, relative to the Vote of Thanks which the Court of Directors had determined on presenting to the Marquis of Hastings on his resigning the Governor Generalship of India.

That Report was taken by us from the MADRAS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, in which it first appeared in India; but the Calcutta JOHN BULL did not repeat it; because, apparently, it is a part of its system to avoid cautiously all articles that appear first in the JOURNAL, of whatever nature and description they may be, a system that has been uniformly acted upon, with one or two trifling exceptions under the temporary management of the late Deputy, when perhaps a piece was measured out from it by the Printer, without the knowledge of his Superiors. This omission was the more remarkable, however, in the case of the Proceedings at the India House; because, the Report having been evidently purged at Madras of all that related to the praise bestowed on Lord Hastings, by some, for his giving Freedom to the Indian Press, and the censures thrown out by others for a supposed withdrawal of that gift, it was exactly suited to the columns of a Paper here, that professed its being sick (and supposed its readers to be equally so) with this exhausted subject, and pledged itself to have done with it for ever, as one that had been worn too bare to be worth returning to again, and on which he professed not only to have done, for himself, but begged leave to decline publishing even any more Letters of others.

This was no longer ago than the 10th of last month, September, and yet a dozen breaches of this pledge might be easily cited from the pages of the same consistent Paper within that brief period; the most violent of which bear strong evidence of being from the very pen that wrote the pledge and was apparently the first to break it.

That Paper (for we can hardly speak of an Editor, when no one knows whether it be Printer, Publisher, or Proprietors) that get up the compilation from one day to another, to which the mere Report of the Proceedings to thank Lord Hastings was not of sufficient importance to republish after the JOURNAL, has now, however, a rich treat for its readers, in a more full Report of the same Proceedings, in which the name of Mr. Buckingham makes almost as conspicuous a figure as that of the Marquis of Hastings himself; with this trifling difference, however, that while all concur in the general object of placing a crown of laurel on the head of the Noble Marquis, for the benefits he had bestowed on India, among which in the estimation of some of the speakers his gift of a Free Press was the greatest, one of the warmest admirers of His Lordship seems to think that Mr. Buckingham should have his head taken from off his shoulders! for having had the temerity to convert this highly-lauded Engine to the only purpose for which it was professedly given, or for which it could be of any use whatever!!

It is evidently of some advantage to have to do with a classical or poetic name, and but for the well-known line of Shakspear,

"Off with his head—So much for Buckingham"

we know not what the Speakers would have done. We have seen this line repeated, in so many various shapes and forms, from the Newspapers of India to the QUARTERLY REVIEW, and from the Magazines of England to the Speeches at the India House, that we ought indeed to be proud of so constant an association both with the Bard who celebrates, and the Victim who suffered from, the tyranny of GLOSTER. Fortunately, however, we have not a Richard to contend with; so that we may hope to wear our head at least as long as the Noble Marquis shall wear his laurels; and when we say, that we should be glad to see the latter as fresh and unfading, and as free from every tarnish as we think the Indian Press has been from the crimes with which it has been reproached, His Lordship's warmest admirers must feel that we wish him well.

We have given a place among our European Intelligents to this full Report of the Debate at the India House; and may pro-

bably have occasion to publish a still more copious Report from the ASIATIC JOURNAL, for July, when it arrives. Seeing also that the former scruples which appear to have existed as to the subject of the Indian Press, have so far vanished at least as to admit of JOHN BULL's launching into the very depth of it, in the publication of the Report in question, we have also included among our European Extracts, an Article from THE SCOTSMAN, which treats of the same subject as that alluded to in the India House, namely, the Criminal Information filed in January last, the Report of the Proceedings on which, in the Supreme Court, had reached home. The juxtaposition will be advantageous to those who desire to understand the allusions made in the one Report by a reference to the other: and as the matter is now one of history, and not of local agitation, all interest in the subject having been gradually sobered down by time into a philosophic and general rather than a party or individual view of the case, it may, we hope, be published with as much safety as advantage. By safety we mean the absence of all danger to the fair administration of justice, to which such publication was at the time thought highly inimical,—and by advantage we mean the benefit which all reflecting beings must derive from occasionally casting a calm and unbiassed view upon the past, and from an estimate of their errors *then*, regulating their decisions with more wisdom and equity in the future.

There is one mistake, however, into which nearly all parties (at home we mean) seem to have fallen, which is, a belief that the chief cause of dissatisfaction with the Friends of a Free Press *here*, was that it had been proceeded against so unnecessarily in a Court of Law; whereas, the constant feeling among the advocates of a Free Press in India has been, that a Court of Law was its best hope and refuge; and they desired to see it subject to that Tribunal for all its offences, as a sufficient check to the pretended danger of its licentiousness, and the only real or steady security of its virtuous and useful freedom. It is right that the Directors and Proprietors of the East India Company, as well as the Peers and Commoners of Parliament, and the People of England at large, should be undeceived on this material point; and it is with a view to remove the misapprehension so evidently entertained at the fountain-head, and so likely therefore to flow through all the subordinate channels, that we here take upon ourselves to state our firm belief that there is not an Englishman in India who desires to see the Press free from all subjection to the restraints of Law;—nor one who would not be perfectly satisfied to see it placed on the same firm footing on which the rights of property or of life now stand—namely subject to a Trial by Jury for every offence it should commit, and permitted to use the armour of the Law to shield it from every other punishment than that which a Court of Justice and an impartial Jury should pronounce or inflict.

The HONORABLE D. KINNAIRD, it will be seen, at the close of his Speech, understood the Freedom of the Press to be established on this footing in India; and the Report says, in speaking of Mr. Kinnaird's address, "The Freedom of the Press, he purposely omitted to notice, as he knew an honorable friend of his would do more justice to that topic than he could."

The HON. COLONEL STANHOPE (to whom it appears the previous Speaker alluded) ranks the establishment of a Free Press among the most glorious of all the acts of Lord Hastings's glorious administration. He adds (which shews him to have fallen into the same error with others), "It was assumed that the Marquis of Hastings had broken in upon the Freedom of the Press by his conduct to an individual named Buckingham. He would not condescend to excuse Lord Hastings on the ground of the indiscretion of that individual, nor of the practice of other Governors-General. Lord Hastings had been accused of bringing a Criminal Information against this person, and in so doing he had but exercised a power to which every man who wrote for the Press in England was subject; and it could scarcely be pretended that what Gilbert Wakefield, Sir Francis Burdett, and other distinguished persons had been liable to in England, Mr. Buckingham should be exempt from in Hindoostan."

Surely not—we reply, Mr. Buckingham never claimed an exemption from that to which the most distinguished charac-

ters in England are subject; and if he did, his claim ought to have been treated with the scorn it deserved.—His ambition never extended beyond the privilege of being placed on the same footing exactly, with his countrymen at home: his hopes even once went so far as to believe that this would be conceded to him; but if these have ended in disappointment, the pain is far greater to himself than it can possibly be to those who were less sanguine: and he therefore confines it to his own bosom, since its expression would perhaps excite little sympathy generally—however much a few ardent minds like his own might still pant after a blessing, which sooner or later will, we hope, yet be attained.

There is another and a very striking inaccuracy in Colonel Stanhope's statement, which we think it due to the Marquis of Hastings to correct. It is said that His Lordship was accused of bringing a Criminal Information against Mr. Buckingham, and that this was breaking in upon the Freedom of the Press that he had himself professed to establish. We beg to say that even had the fact been as it is represented, the inference would be unwarrantable; because, as we said before, if a Court of Law can punish those who abuse the Freedom of the Press, it can also protect those who use it for good and lawful purposes only; and therefore, instead of Legal Proceedings before a Court and Jury being an infringement upon, it is absolutely the best security that the true friends of Justice can desire for, the Press. The inference therefore drawn from such an act, even had the act been as is represented, is wholly false and untenable; and the accusation founded on it against the Noble Marquis entirely undeserved. But, besides the unwarrantable nature of the inference, we know that the fact from which it was drawn is also mis-stated. During the Proceedings in the Supreme Court here, in November last, it will be remembered that the Advocate General, Mr. Spankie, distinctly took upon him the whole responsibility of this measure. He conceived it necessary, and as such had no doubt the power to move for the Information in question; but his public avowal that the measure originated with himself as the Law Adviser of Government, ought at least to exonerate all others from the suspicion of being the authors of the proceedings. Even against this, however, we desired no other defence than the armour of the Law:—and Colonel Stanhope misconceives us, if he supposes that we ever desired to be exempt from a responsibility to that best Guardian of all our rights.

Mr. Hume does not appear to have thought with the preceding Speakers, as the avowed cause of his regret seems to be that any other than legal proceedings before a Court and Jury should ever be thought of as a mode of punishing offences through the Press. What were the explanations offered by the Hon. D. KINNAIRD and the Hon. Col. STANHOPE, we do not know. The full Report in the ASIATIC JOURNAL will perhaps inform us.

Mr. LOWNDES appeared to be in great good humour; and between the "Off with his head" of Richard, and the "Royal Oak" of Charles, he contributed to excite a laugh, at least; but whether this laugh was at himself or at his wit and happy references to English Poetry and English History, we cannot clearly discover.

Sir JOHN DOYLE's Speech does him great credit, as a soldier, a man, and a friend: and there is really one passage in it that we should be proud to use as a motto—"I challenge him to the Trial—Publicity is our object, and Truth its end." We agree with the gallant General also, entirely, in the maxim which he pronounces, as the result of several years experience in the Parliaments of England and Ireland, namely, "that the wholesome controul of Public Opinion is the best protection for the liberties of the people, and for the stability of government." We also think with the gallant General still, when he says, that "with all his respect for the opinions of the Noble Lord, he should not concur in sentiments with him if he could for a moment be supposed to have intended that the Press should range abroad unchecked by the salutary restraints of the Law." Certainly not;—those restraints are all that are desired; and if, for any infringement of this Law, proceedings were instituted against us, we should always be ready to bow, as we have constantly professed to do, to the issue of such proceedings before the common Tribunal of an English Bench and an English Jury.

We only desire to see the wish of the PROPRIETOR that followed the Gallant General, fulfilled:—namely, that a full enquiry should be permitted into all that can belong to the public conduct of public men in every part of the British Empire; convinced as we are more and more the longer we live, that all faithful stewards must benefit by such enquiry, and all unfaithful ones meet their just reward. If the end be good, the means are no less so:—and until it be desirable that Merit should be concealed from public view and Demerit enjoy the honors to which it is not fairly entitled, it can never be desirable to diminish unnecessarily the influence of that powerful Engine thro' which comparative excellence is brought to its accurate standard by the surest of all tests. At least this is our opinion:—if those on whom the limitation or extension of that influence depends, entertain a contrary one, we may regret though we cannot avert its consequences. It is the duty of a wise man to live at least as usefully as the institutions of the country in which he sojourns will admit. When he cannot do all the good he would wish, he must be content to do all the good that he can; and wait patiently until the progress of time, and the gradual dissipation of prejudice, shall remove whatever obstacles may remain to impede the accomplishment of his ardent hopes, and give to the quarter of the Earth that he inhabits its full portion of the blessings diffused over other lands.

Distressed Irish.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

It is most congenial to the best feelings of the charitable and well disposed that the contributions towards the relief of the "DISTRESSED IRISH" have been so liberally subscribed to, by all ranks and conditions of persons in this country, as well as in Great Britain. The Clergy of this Presidency have evinced the greatest zeal and praiseworthy endeavours in this good cause; and we have the satisfaction to add, that a Charity Sermon will be preached by the Revd. Mr. Statham, on Sunday forenoon, the 27th instant, at the Chapel at Howrah, in aid of the humane purpose adverted to. To say more, after the eloquence which has been so earnestly and successfully called forth upon this laudable occasion, could not but be deemed superfluous and presumptuous on the part of

Your obedient Servant,

Howrah, Oct. 23, 1822.

AN HUMBLE INDIVIDUAL.

Medical Assistance.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

It is melancholy to learn that the Cholera Morbus still continues its awful ravages, and it must be terrible to the friends and relatives of those who are attacked by this dreadful scourge not to be able to procure immediate medical aid. Why are any so negligent as not to provide themselves with the necessary medicine, and thus to have a remedy at hand for cases of emergency?

I see in your JOURNAL of yesterday that, in a case which occurred in the Fort, an hour elapsed before medical assistance could be procured. Did this delay arise out of the absence of those medical gentlemen who ought to have been in attendance? or was it ascribable to some other cause? If no blame is attributable to the Surgeons belonging to the Fort, surely, in justice to them, that fact ought to have been stated. They are few in number, are therefore easily marked out, and may suffer in reputation when really they are blameless.* Had the case occurred in Calcutta, or in Chowringhee, the character of no particular professional men could have been brought into question by a statement that a considerable time elapsed before medical assistance could be obtained.

Tank square, Oct. 23, 1822.

NON MEDICUS.

* We shall be glad to see these questions replied to, and hope the Writer of the Paragraph in the Obituary will do so.—ED.

Suffering Irish.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

In continuation of the Extracts I had the pleasure of sending you on the 15th, and published by you on the 18th instant, I now beg to hand a few more from the same work, exhibiting more clearly the nature of the burthens and abuses under which the Irish as well as too great a proportion of the English are suffering, viz.

"It is no uncommon thing for the Bishops of our Church to hold such preferments as are utterly incompatible with each other.

"The late Dr. Hincheliffe was at the same time Bishop of Peterborough, and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. As Bishop, he ought by every law of honour and conscience, and the Gospel, to have been resident in his diocese among his Clergy and people; as Master of Trinity, his presence could not in general be dispensed with.

"We have had others, who enjoyed, at the same time, several incompatible preferments; a Bishopric, a headship of a College, a prebendary, a rectory, and other emoluments. As Bishop a man ought to be in his own diocese; as head of a College he must be resident; as prebend, certain duties are due; as rector of a parish, his absence cannot be dispensed with. And I might add, as a lord of Parliament, his presence is frequently and justly required. What accounts their lordships can give, either to God or man, for such of the preferments as are absolutely incompatible one with another, it behoves them well to consider. Such examples have a deadly effect upon the interests of religion. Were they to preach like St. Paul, who would regard them, who sees that they do not believe their own professions? No rank, no talents, no learning, no good sense, no respectability can excuse such a conduct.

"We are continually hearing of the rapid spread of infidelity. The Bishops of London and Durham, in their late excellent charges, are loud in their complaints.

"But what appears surprising to me, is, that they and others should speak so strongly of the overthrow of Christianity in France.

"By their leave, and with all due submission, it is not Christianity which has experienced a subversion there. It is the Doctrine of Antichrist; and its subversion will ultimately prove one of the greatest blessings God could bestow upon the nations. But who is to blame for the spread of infidelity? The Bishops and Clergy of the land, more than any other people in it. We, as a body of men, are almost solely and exclusively culpable: our negligence, lukewarmness, worldly-mindedness, and immorality, will ruin the whole country.

"And when the judgements of God come upon the land, they will fall peculiarly heavy upon the heads of our order of men."

I shall conclude the present, with the addition of the following Verses from Jeremiah, which are somewhat applicable to the subject before us:

"Woe be unto the Pastors that destroy and scatter the sheep of my pasture! saith the Lord."

"Therefore, thus saith the Lord God of Israel against the Pastors that feed my people, ye have scattered my flock, and driven them away, and have not visited them: behold I will visit upon you the evil of your doings, saith the Lord."

I remain, Sir, your's obediently,

Calcutta, October 19.

B. C. D.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL
2 a 2]	On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees 2 a 2 1/2	
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees 92	
	Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees	
	Bills on Court of Directors 9 months date, 23 0 a 25 0 pr ct prem.	
	Ditto ditto, 14 ditto, 21 8 a 23 0 per cent. do.	
	Bank Shares—Premium 43 a 45 per cent.	

Distress in Ireland.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND.

Names.	Sums.	Names.	Sums.
Messrs. John Gilmore and Co.	400	Ensign Ellis, ditto.	16
Benjamin Taylor,	50	Langford Kennedy,	200
Amount realized of Collection, at St. Andrew's Church on Sunday 20th instant.	1503	Moulouvec Moryunoo-deen,	20
Moulouvec Mahomed, ..	25	Captain Edward Day, ..	100
Moulouvec Homed Oolah,	25	T. H. Williams,	200
Moulouvec Gholam Zaidance,	15	H. C. R. Wilson,	50
Chowdhree Ahsan Oolah, ..	15	T. Meeseyk,	50
Chauzee Abdool Hamer, ..	12	Mr. Albert Treloar,	20
Huckee Zaffer Ali, ...	10	F. and J. Rice,	100
J. B.	20	Moyes Chund Baboo, ..	25
M. K.	10	C. Albany,	45
Lieut. Huthwaite, of Arty	16		
Ensign Groves, 23d N. I.	16		
		Total,	2943
		Sums already advertised	65,149
		Grand Total,	68,092

The Committee re-assembles to-morrow morning (25th) at 9 o'clock.

CHARITY SERMONS.

The following Charity Sermons are to be preached on the ensuing Sunday, in the forenoon.

At the Chapel of Nossa Senhora de Rosario, by the Rev. Vicar Fré Manoel da Santa Theresa.

In the Mission Church, by the Rev. T. Thomason.

At Howrah, by the Rev. M. Stratham.

At Serampore, in the Danish Church, by the Rev. Mr. J. Marshman.

Requisition and Public Meeting.

In compliance with the following Requisition, a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta will be held at the Town-Hall, on Friday, the first day of November, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose therein specified.

Sheriff's Office, Oct. 19, 1822.

JAMES CALDER, Sheriff.

To JAMES CALDER, Esq. Sheriff of Calcutta, &c. &c.

SIR,

We the under-signed do ourselves the honor of soliciting that you will call a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighborhood, in the Town-Hall, on any convenient day, for the purpose considering in what manner the Community of this place may best express their Regret on the approaching departure of the Most Noble the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS from India.

We are, Sir, your very obedient Servants,

(Signed)

G. Udny,	Jos. Barretto,	William Trower,
T. Hardwicke,	R. McClintock,	Richard Hunter,
R. Spinkie,	J. C. Sutherland,	A. P. Lind,
J. W. Sherer,	H. Wood,	J. Shakespear,
S. Swinton,	C. Morley,	H. Shakespear,
J. S. Brownrigg,	L. A. Davidson,	J. Parson,
J. Palmer,	G. Mackillop,	B. Roberts,
C. R. Lindsay,	James Bryce,	P. Treves,
J. Trotter,	James Pattle,	D. Corrie,
R. Robertson,	J. Mellis,	J. Gillman,
A. Wilson,	R. Stevenson,	J. O'B. Tandy,
D. Clark,	C. Trower,	W. Chalmers.
James Colvin,	Thomas Thomson,	

October 17, 1822.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H. M.
Morning,	10 51
Evening,	11 16

Mr. Peter Andrew.**STATEMENT AND DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE PUBLIC SERVICES OF MR. PETER ANDREW.**

The Editor of the *HURKARU* having published, on the 27th ultimo, an account of the Election of the New Collector of Assessments for the Town of Calcutta, and therein stated that Mr. P. ANDREW was a Candidate for the same appointment, that Gentleman thinks it but right that his Friends and those interested, should not remain ignorant of the claims he had on Government, which emboldened him to present himself to the Justices of Peace in Sessions assembled on that occasion, and this he trusts they will accept as a plea for the present intrusion.

The following, it is believed, is a pretty correct statement of what passed in the Town Hall on that occasion.

At the opening of the Sessions, Mr. HENRY SHAKESPEAR was called to the Chair; the Clerk then read the clause of the act for levying an Assessment, by which the Justices were empowered to choose a Collector, in pursuance of which and of an intimation from Mr. McLEOD, of his resignation of that office, the meeting had been called. The Chairman next read a letter from Mr. McNABB, Private Secretary to the Governor General, intimating with reference to Mr. McLEOD's resignation, the recommendation of the Governor General in Council, that Mr. MONEY should be chosen by the Justices to fill the vacant situation. On the question being put by a Justice, whether there was any other candidate for the appointment; the Chairman stated, that he had just received an application from Mr. PETER ANDREW to be put in nomination, and that his request was accompanied by several documents relating to public services, on which he founded his claim to the consideration of the Justices. The letters and papers accompanying it, were then read by the Clerk of the Sessions. From these it appeared that Mr. ANDREW had been, to the injury of his own concerns and at the hazard of his life, most zealously and disinterestedly active, in assisting the public servants, who were some years ago employed in suppressing Gang Roberies in the district of Nuddea; until, at length, the leaders of the bands were literally extirpated, and the District restored to order in the year 1809. That he had originally come forward with valuable information and active support at the time when plunder and assassination were the common lot of any individual, European or native, who ventured to aid the Civil authorities engaged in that service,—that in consequence of his active and valuable assistance in the discovery and apprehension of those atrocious offenders, he was for some time appointed Assistant Acting Joint Magistrate with Mr. BLAQUIERE in that particular duty,—that after the object of this extraordinary commission was completed, the most ample testimonials of the value of Mr. ANDREW's services were, at the instance of Mr. ELIOT, Magistrate of the district, rendered by the Sudder Nizamut Adawlat to Government, and corresponding acknowledgements paid to Mr. ANDREW through Mr. DOWDESWELL, Judicial Secretary to Government. Several letters of subsequent date from Mr. BLAQUIERE to Government, from Mr. DOWDESWELL when Member of Council, Mr. ADAM when Private Secretary, and from Mr. McNABB in the same capacity, were also read, and in which Mr. ANDREW's services were fully recognised.

The Chairman readily admitted the value of Mr. ANDREW's Services but thought the Justices were bound to attend to the wishes of the Governor or General in Council, as the usual course had been to proceed to election, according to the recommendation of Government.

Mr. G. J. GORDON appealed to the Act of Parliament, in which there was not one word mentioned that sanctioned such form of recommendation by the Governor General in Council; and thought they should follow the directions of the Act; in which case, Mr. ANDREW should on the sole ground of his acknowledged claims on the public have his vote, and he therefore begged to propose to the meeting, that Mr. ANDREW be chosen Collector of Assessment in the room of Mr. McLEOD.

Mr. BALLARD seconded the motion.

Mr. HOGG said, that it had always been the usage to confirm in Sessions the nomination of the Governor General in Council, and that he saw no reason for departing from that course. That in all preceding Elections, the Collector of Assessment had been chosen at the recommendation of Government, and he believed the selection had in the present instance fallen on a fit person; that if the Court thought Mr. MONEY an unfit person, he conceived the proper course would be, to submit their opinion to Government, and beg that another person be nominated. To such privilege of recommendation he conceived Government had a decided claim,—that the Magistrates of Calcutta, were not a body Corporate with Officers elected by themselves, and large and adequate

funds at their disposal: that the amount raised by Assessment was always insufficient to meet the purposes mentioned in the Act, and that as the deficiency had always been paid by Government from the Treasury he thought it fair that they should nominate the Collector; that unless the Justices were prepared with some other plan for making up that deficiency, without debating the question of right, Mr. HOGG said he should support Mr. MONEY, who had been nominated in the usual course by the Governor General in Council.

Mr. GORDON urged in reply, that the plan of proceeding proposed by Mr. HOGG, in case of this Court not choosing to elect Mr. MONEY, was on all accounts objectionable. To tell Government that the Justices did not approve of their choice, and to beg the Government to recommend some other person for the appointment, would be directly to set their own judgment in opposition to that of the Governor General in Council, in a case where the right of Government to exercise that discretion would be admitted by the very reference proposed; but he (Mr. GORDON) would not allow that such discretion was left to the Government, and therefore he did not wish so submit to the Government at all Mr. MONEY's fitness or unfitness for the appointment, either in the abstract or with relation to his other avocations. All he contended for was, that as the Act gave the Justices the right of exercising their own discretion, they ought to do so without any reference beyond their own Court;—that Mr. ANDREW's claim came before them fortified with testimonials from the highest quarters, and that it was for the Court to exercise an unbiassed judgment as the Act directed, without any further reference to Government or any communication of their grounds of preference which rested exclusively in their own breasts, and of which they were not bound to render any account elsewhere. With regard to the argument that the Justices owed the surrender of the appointment to Government, because the funds which they required for the public use, were partly supplied by the orders of Government; he would ask, what had the Collector to do with the application of the funds? and how, therefore could the grant of such money from the public purse give the Government as such a right to nominate the Collector? There was no earthly connection between them. Besides, whence were the requisite funds supplied previously to the passing of the Act, under which the Assessment on Houses was levied? Government at the time supplied from the General Treasury, all the funds that were required by the Magistrates for the safety, the health, and the comfort of the inhabitants, so far as regarded the watching of the City, and the paving and draining of the streets,—and they were bound to do so. The Act did no more than enable them to levy further taxes exclusively from the people of Calcutta, in aid of those which were already raised for these and other purposes generally; and to suppose Government capable of such vindictive conduct as to make disappointment in the election of a Collector, a ground for withholding from the inhabitants of Calcutta, that protection of life and property, and care of their health and comfort, which was due alike to all under their subjection, was, he conceived, a monstrous proposition, and most insulting to that Government, and such as he for one would never for a moment entertain.—Viewing, therefore, the apprehension of such course, on the part of the superior authorities, as a mere bugbear, he trusted, no Gentleman there present would permit the idea, in the smallest degree to influence his vote on this occasion.

After some further conversation, the Chairman put the question that the gentleman recommended by Government be elected, when there appeared

	VOTES.
For Mr. MONEY's Election,.....	8
Against ditto ditto,.....	5
Majority in favor of Mr. MONEY,.....	3

Mr. ANDREW cannot refrain from taking this opportunity to return his sincere and grateful thanks to those Gentlemen who voted in his behalf, which he now does to all, and each of them in this Public manner, well knowing their support was dictated by pure unbiassed motives,—that they thought him adequate for the Situation, and entitled to it from prior Services rendered to the Public on a trying and arduous occasion. To most of the Majority he was publicly known; to some few of them intimately, having spent amongst them the best part of his life. Mr. ANDREW, however, is not so devoid of feeling as not to sympathize with those who imagined themselves bound to say him nay, when their head and heart alike would, unfettered, have dictated a different vote.

That Mr. ANDREW was justifiable in appearing as a Candidate on this occasion, though unsupported by the immediate recommendation of the Governor General in Council, must he thinks be admitted by all who will do him the favor to peruse the following Extract from the Act of Parliament under which an Assessment is levied on Landed Property in Calcutta, and the subjoined documents relative to his Public Services.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—733—

STATEMENTS, DOCUMENTS, &c.

Extract.—33d. George, 3d. Cap. Section 158.

"And that all and every such Assessment or Assessments shall and may from time to time be levied and collected by such person or persons, and in such manner, as the said Justices by their order in Session shall direct and appoint in that behalf."

To Mr. Peter Andrew, Mulaut.

SIR,

1. "It is with the utmost satisfaction I have the pleasure to transmit to you enclosed Extract of my letter to the Nizamut Adawlut, under date the 15th June—also, Extract of a Letter from the Nizamut Adawlut to the Governor General in Council, under date the 4th July, 1809—together, with the Orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council thereon, for your information.

2. "The approbation of Government in your Meritorious Exertions in aid of the Police of the Country, I am confident will be a strong inducement to a continuance of those Exertions, which have induced me thus pointedly to notice you to Government; and at the same time, I beg leave to offer you my thanks in my Public Capacity, for the zeal which you have shewn in aid of my Public Endeavours for the recovery of the Police of this district."—I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

Zilla Nuddea, Fenzdarry Adaw. } (Signed) JOHN ELLIOT, Magt.
lut, the 11th August 1809. } (A true Copy.) P. ANDREW.

Extract of a Letter from the Magistrate of Nuddea, to the Register of the Nizamut Adawlut, at Fort William, under date the 15th June, 1809.

PAR. 46. "In concluding this letter, I think it but an act of justice to an individual out of Service, to report in my Public Capacity the great Assistance I have experienced from the Information I have obtained from Mr. Peter Andrew, whose long residence in the District, and intimacy with the Inhabitants, gave him opportunities of learning circumstances from a timorous native, that would have with terror been communicated to a Magistrate; and to his zeal and active exertions are to be attributed the apprehension of some of the most notorious Shordors of the district, and I am confident nothing can be more conspicuous and highly creditable to him than his having traced out the flight of Gungar am Shordor, to Patna, and thus caused his apprehension in a distant flight of near four hundred miles from the district."

Extract of a Letter from the Nizamut Adawlut, to the Governor General in Council, under date the 4th July, 1809.

PAR. 21. "We must also point out to the notice of your Lordship in Council, the meritorious conduct of Mr. Peter Andrew, (mentioned in the concluding paragraph of the accompanying letter*) whom we understand to have acted under both Mr. Elliot and Mr. Blaquiere, and to have rendered material aid to them, in the discovery and apprehension of several notorious Robbers. We beg leave, therefore to suggest, that the Magistrate of Nuddea be directed to communicate to him the approbation of Government, in such terms as your Lordship in Council may judge proper."

Extract of a Letter from the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, to the Register of the Nizamut Adawlut, under date 22d July, 1809.

PAR. 21. The Governor General in Council has observed, with great satisfaction, the aid given by Mr. P. Andrew in support of the the Police, and the benefits which have been derived from his meritorious exertions."

(True Extracts.) (Signed) JOHN ELLIOT, Magt.
(True Extracts.) P. ANDREW.

To Mr. P. Andrew.

SIR,

1. Government having recently had under its consideration, the present state of the Police in the Lower Provinces, I am directed to acquaint you, that the Hon. the Vice-President in Council considers it an act of justice to communicate to you, the high sense which he entertains of the services rendered by you, in co-operation with Mr. Blaquiere, in the suppression of the heinous crime of Gang Robbery, especially in the district of Nuddea.

2. Being solicitous to continue to the Public the benefit of your Services, and to add to your meritorious exertions the weight of an official character, I am directed to acquaint you, that the Vice-President in Council has been pleased to appoint you Assistant, under the General Regulations, to Mr. Blaquiere, in his capacity of Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, and of Acting Magistrate of the Zillahs of Nuddea, Jessore,

* Letter of the Magistrate of Nuddea.

Hooghly, and Backergunge, with a Salary of 500 Rupees per month, to take effect from the 1st instant.—I am, &c.

(Signed) G. DOWDESWELL,

Council Chamber, Sept. 26, 1809.

Sec. to Govt. Judl. Dept.

(A TRUE COPY.) P. ANDREW.

Extract from Mr. Secretary Dowdeswell's Judicial report to Government, the 22d September 1809—copied from the Appendix to the 5th report of the Select Committee, ordered to be printed by the Honourable House of Commons, 28th July, 1812.

"It would likewise be an act of injustice, not to notice the very useful Services of Mr. P. Andrew, by whose zealous exertions several of the principal offenders have been apprehended, and have suffered the penalties due to their atrocious crimes."

(Signed) G. DOWDESWELL,

September 22, 1809.

Secretary to Government.

(A TRUE EXTRACT.) P. ANDREW.

(No. 2314.)

To William C. Blaquiere, Esq.

[JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

On the 26th September 1809, you were invested with the powers of Joint Magistrate in the Districts of Jessore, Backergunge, Hooghly and Nadia, with a separate allowance of Rupees 500 per month for your Service in that capacity. Mr. Peter Andrew was at the same time appointed to be your Assistant, with a similar allowance.

2. Deeming it unnecessary to continue those appointments any longer, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to annul them from the present date, when the allowances above noticed will of course cease.

3. The Governor General in Council observes, that the Service rendered by you and Mr. Andrew in the reform of the Police, were performed previously to his Lordship's accession to the charge of this Government. His Lordship in Council at the same time directs me to add, that he has received the most favorable impression of the benefits derived from your own and Mr. Andrew's exertions in the apprehension of Public Offenders.

4. You will of course communicate the present Orders of Government to Mr. Andrew. I am, Sir, Your obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) G. DOWDESWELL,

Council Chamber, 14th June, 1814.

Chief Secretary to Government.

(A TRUE COPY) P. ANDREW.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Moira, Knight of the Garter, &c. &c. &c.

My LORD,

I beg permission to submit for your Lordship's perusal, the annexed Papers containing Testimonials from Government, from the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, and from the First Magistrate of Calcutta, of the Services rendered by me in the department of Police.

For the period of six years I devoted myself, at the risk of my life and property, to the accomplishment of an object which Government had much at heart, during part of which period only I received a salary from Government, since its fulfilment have remained without employ.

Should your Lordship deem my case deserving of favorable consideration and be graciously disposed to confer on me any situation in the Police Department, I feel confident that the Magistrates of Calcutta, Mr. Elliot, and Mr. Blaquiere, and the Superintendent of Police. Mr. J. T. Shakespear, will satisfy your Lordship, as to my qualifications, both with regard to my intimate knowledge of the languages, habits and manners of the Natives and to my acquaintance with the Forms and Regulations, under which the business of a Magistrate is conducted in this Country.—I have the honour to be, with respect, Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant.

Chowringhee, Feb. 22, 1816.

P. ANDREW.

(A True Copy.)

P. ANDREW.

To John Adams, Esq. Private Acting Secretary, the Most Noble Marquis of Hastings, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

1.—I did myself the honor to address His Lordship on the 23d February, 1816, submitting my humble pretensions to a situation in the Magistracy of the Town of Calcutta, a Copy of which Letter I beg leave to enclose.

2.—The Death of Mr. Thriepland affords me another opening for tendering my Services, and I take the opportunity of again presenting myself to the consideration of His Lordship.

3.—I am aware that Mr. Alsop is acting for Mr. Fergusson, and that His Lordship consequently may appoint him to the vacancy; and that Mr. Hogg may then probably, from his being already an Officiating Magistrate, be appointed to act for Mr. Fergusson pending the decision of the Honorable Court of Directors, regarding their nomination of an Advocate General:—As these arrangements would still leave a temporary vacancy occasioned by the absence of Sir William Rumbold, permit me earnestly to solicit from His Lordship, that he will graciously be pleased to nominate me to hold that situation until the return of Sir William Rumbold, and thereby afford me again an opportunity of evincing that zeal in the Public Service, which has already entitled me to His Lordship's favorable notice.—I am, with respect, Sir, Your obedient humble Servant.

Chowringhee, Nov. 21, 1817.

P. ANDREW.

(A True Copy.)

P. ANDREW.

SIR,

Camp Eretch, December 3d, 1817.

I did not fail to submit to Lord Hastings your Letter dated the 21st ultimo, together with the Copy of an Address to the Governor General of the 22d February 1816, inclosed in it; and I am directed by His Lordship in reply to express to you his regret that the adoption of another arrangement precludes him from complying with your application.—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. ADAM, Acting Private Secretary.

P. Andrew, Esq.

(A True Copy.) P. ANDREW.

DEAR SIR,

"I deferred my reply to your note, until I could ascertain by inquiry what prospects might exist of my being able to forward your views. I am sorry that the result is not more favorable and satisfactory—it appears very doubtful whether a Marine Police will be at present established.

"I have on all occasions borne testimony to the benefits which were derived some years past from your active and zealous exertions in the reform of the Police, nor shall I fail to repeat those sentiments should suitable opportunities occur during the remainder of my residence in India. For the present I have delivered your note to Mr. Bayley to serve as a memorandum of your wishes, and he is fully apprized that it would be highly satisfactory to me, to learn hereafter that something had been done to promote your interests.—I am, Dear Sir, Your faithful Servant,

July 4, 1819.

(Signed) G. DOWDESWELL.

(A True Extract)

P. ANDREW.

To W. B. Bayley, Esq. Sec. to Govt. in the Judicial Department.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, transmitting a Letter with Accounts presented to Government by Mr. Peter Andrew, soliciting reimbursement for money expended by him before and during the period he held the Situation of Assistant to me in my capacity of Acting Magistrate of Zilla Nadia, desiring me to submit any observations I may have to offer on the subject of his claims: in obedience to which, I beg leave to state, that I have examined the Accounts with attention, and believe the same to be perfectly correct.

I have the honor to enclose an abstract of the said Accounts drawn out under the General Heads to which they appear reducible, with such observations as I have to offer for the consideration of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

I also crave permission to set forth the circumstances which originally led to Mr. Andrew's interference, and the part he appears to have taken on the occasion.

In the latter part of the year 1808, Government were pleased to honor me with the appointment of Acting Magistrate of Zilla Nadia, in consequence of the alarming pitch which Gang Robbery and its concomitant evils had attained in that and the neighbouring Zillahs; an honor I accepted with reluctance conscious of my inability to realize the expectations of Government from the impracticability of obtaining information, no one daring to come forward, the whole Zilla being panic struck by the vindictive cruelties practised towards those whom they suspected had taken an active part or giving information against them, Europeans not even excepted. Mr. Faddy's Indigo Factory having been attacked and burnt down in consequence, his Servants murdered, Mr. Faddy himself, and an European Gentleman, living with him severely wounded.

Under these circumstances, Mr. P. Andrew, then partner in an Indigo Concern in the Nadia District, to whom I resorted for information under the plea of long private intimacy, came forward in the readiest manner, regardless of personal safety, or the fate of his Indigo Concerns, threw open his house at the Midnaut Factory for the reception of me and Mr. Leyden, who accompanied me on the occasion, and a numerous party of Sepoys, Burkundawzes and Pawks, who were quartered and fed at the Factory by Mr. Andrew, who gave the same hospitable reception to the late Mr. Eliot, Magistrate of the Zilla, whenever that Gentleman found it requisite to take up his abode in that part of the Zilla.

Mr. Andrew, in addition to these attentions, was indefatigable in personal exertion, absenting himself from his Factory, travelling at his own expence in pursuit of Gangs, neglecting his own Concerns to render me and the late Mr. Eliot every assistance in his power for near 12 months gratuitously.

It was highly gratifying to our feelings to find the meritorious exertions of Mr. Andrew acknowledged by Government, and his future services insured to the Public by his being honored with the appointment of Assistant to me in my capacity of Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, and Acting Magistrate of the Zillas Nadia, Hoogly, Jessore, and Backergunge, from which period Mr. Andrew continued to act with the same unremitting zeal wherever his services were required, until Government were pleased to dispense with my Services as an Acting Magistrate in the different Zillas, when Mr. Andrew's appointment as my assistant also ceased.

I have every apology to offer for this digression on the subject of an Individual whose services have been already noticed by Government; still, as connected with the subject under consideration, I feel it a duty to Mr. Andrew to set forth the disinterested motives under which he originally came forward, and acted throughout, which prompted him to take the part he adopted in making the disbursements, for the reimbursements of which he has now addressed Government, in the hope that His Excellency the Governor General in Council will be more ready to place confidence in the justness of the claim of one, who by sacrifices of far more considerable amount and importance, has entitled himself to the favorable opinion and consideration of Government.

December 15, 1819.

(Signed) W. C. BLAQUIERE.

(A True Copy.) P. ANDREW.

To His Excellency the Most Noble Francis, Marquis of Hastings, K. G. and G. C. B., Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

THE MEMORIAL OF MR. P. ANDREW.

SHEWETH:—That in September 1808, your Memorialist was residing at Midnaut in Zillah Nadia, and conducting a large Indigo Concern to great advantage; at this time Gang Robbery had increased to so alarming an extent, that Government called on Mr. W. C. Blaquiere to aid in its prevention, and that Gentleman having requested your Memorialist's assistance*, it was promptly granted, and in consequence of particular solicitations from the Natives of the District, altho' at the risk of life and property. To the manner in which his exertions were given towards apprehending the Gangs in every surrounding Zillah, and ultimately bringing them to justice, besides performing the duties of the Court for nearly six years, your Memorialist need not himself advert: Documents in favor of such exertions having already been brought to the notice of this and the former Government, which was pleased in September 1809, (for what was graciously announced to him "as but an act of justice" for services up to that date)† to appoint him Assistant to Mr. Blaquiere, as Joint Magistrate of Zillahs Nuddia, Hoogly, Jessore, Backergunge, and 24-Pergunnahs, with a salary of Sa. Rs. 500 per mensem. This situation was held until June 1814‡, when the appointment of Joint Magistrates being deemed no longer necessary, the allowances of Mr. Blaquiere and your Memorialist were ordered to cease.

It may be necessary to state here, that it was with reluctance your Memorialist accepted the situation to which Government had been pleased to call him; he was at that time in easy circumstances, with the prospect of a handsome independency before him; was possessed of the confidence of the Native Cultivators in his neighbourhood, and had brought his Indigo Concerns to a state of unrivalled produce and profit: but he was informed, that so pointed a mark of the notice of Government must lead to something more advantageous, or at least be permanent in its effects; and it was under this impression he was subsequently induced to listen to the suggestions of some respected members of the Civil Service, as to the impropriety of holding a Judicial appointment, and at the same time personally engaging in the cultivation of Indigo. Your Memorialist trusting therefore that the sacrifice would ensure him a continuance of the protection of Government, disposed unreservedly of the whole of his Indigo Concerns to Mr. Francis Shore, (a son of Lord Teignmouth's) who since that time has successfully availed himself of the very high character which Indigo, made at those Factories has acquired in India and at home, and amassed a large fortune: while your Memorialist, after having foregone his individual prospects, which had every chance of the same success now fallen to Mr. Shore, has remained since 1814 unemployed, and unnoticed,—deprived of the public provision and support that had originally withdrawn him from his concerns,—and in circumstances, as he can well prove, far inferior to his former ones.

* Vide Mr. W. C. Blaquiere's letter to Mr. Secretary [Bayley], dated December 15, 1809.

† Vide letter from Mr. J. Eliot, with annexed.

‡ Extracts, dated 11th August, 1809, also Mr. Secretary Dowdeswell's ditto of 26th Sept. 1809.

§ Vide Mr. Secretary Dowdeswell's letter to Mr. Blaquiere, dated 14th June.

He trusts that he may not be accused of presumption in stating that the above is known to many who are holding the highest situations about Government,—and that there are few Gentlemen in the Judicial and other departments of the Civil Service, who have been employed in the Lower Provinces, who cannot vouch for the accuracy of every circumstance that has been asserted.

Your Memorialist has since, at sundry times, solicited for employment in the Calcutta Police; and although favoured with assurances gratifying to himself and friends of the consideration with which his requests and claims have been received, he regrets that his services have not been made use of.

Again, therefore, he is induced to come forward, and most respectfully and earnestly appeals to the justice and liberality of the Most Noble the Governor General; and hopes that if any opening shall offer in the Police, Court of Requests, or the first favourable opportunity that he may experience His Lordship's favorable and kind patronage, and thus be enabled to devote his time which until the above deprivation of employment, had ever been engaged in useful activity to the pleasing endeavour to evince an unabated zeal for the public, while at the same time he may, in some measure retrieve the loss his family have suffered, by his departure from a more immediate attention to their interests and welfare, and which he most respectfully requests may be accepted as a plea for his present intrusion.

Calcutta, July 22, 1822.

P. ANDREW.

Government House, 26th July, 1822.

Sir,

I had the honor of receiving your Letter of the 22d instant, and of presenting to Lord Hastings the Memorial and Documents which accompanied it.

His Lordship is fully aware of the Services rendered by you in the Police Department, but regrets that he cannot anticipate a suitable opportunity of meeting the wish expressed in your Memorial. I have the honor, Sir, to be your very obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. M. MACNABB, P. S.

P. Andrews, Esq. &c. &c. (A true Copy.) P. ANDREW

To the Proprietor of the Mulnaut Factory.

PETITION FROM PHOOLTOLA.

Gorth porwar Shalamut, Thana Shreenagore, Daroga, Shree Goprouprosad Roy's Petition. In Pergunna Ukrah, Village Phooltola, on the 13th Choitro, Golamee Mondol's house was plundered by Dakoits, the Mondol and his son Corim Mondol were burnt, from which burning little hopes remains of the the Mondol's recovery. Golamee Mondol at the time of burning recognised Beenod Shordor and Bholye Shordor of Sholowya Naunglah. I have searched for the Shordors and the Gang, but find they have run away from the Village with all their Family; these Shordors are notorious Dakoits, Shree joot. Khodawond Malik will look favorably to this, and order your Goindars* to search for these Shordors, and their gang, and bring them before you. Your slave has sent people out to search for, and apprehend these Shordors, if they are not taken, a number of Dakoits will be committed. Khodawond Malik, to inform you I have made this Petition.

16th Choitro, year 1217. (Signed) GOOROOPROSAD ROY.

(A True Copy.) P. ANDREW

Ordered immediately that a Warrant be issued to Anund Khawd, Jamadar, directing him to apprehend Bholye Shordor, Beenod Shordor, and their adherents, and bring them to the Honor, that a Copy of the Darogah's Petition be sent to the Acting Magistrate of this Zilla, at the Boitakhana Kuchubree, for his information, and on receipt of his orders, they will be acted upon.

P. ANDREW, Asst. Actg. Magistrate, Zilla Nadia.

(A True Copy.) P. ANDREW.

To W. C. Blaquiére, Esq. Joint Magistrate of Zillah Nuddea.

NIZAMUT ADRAWLUT.

Sir,

I am directed by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, of yesterday's date, and its enclosures, reporting the occurrence of four Dekoities in Zilla Nuddea, and to acquaint you, that in consideration of the circumstances therein stated, the Court have been pleased to authorize you to issue a Proclamation, under the provisions of Regulation IX, 1808, offering a reward of 200 Rupees each, for the apprehension of Beenod Shordor, and Bholye Shodor, and also to empower you to offer a reward of 50 Rs. under the provisions of Regulation XVI, 1810, for the apprehension of each of the inferior offenders, concerned with the above Shordors in the commission of the Decoity, to which your letter has reference.

* Informers.

2. Copies of the papers furnished by you, have been transmitted to Mr. Hodgson, Magistrate of Zillah Nuddea, with instructions to give the Proclamations publicity, and to use his utmost endeavours for the apprehension of the perpetrators of these Decoities. I am Sir, Your obedient humble Servant,

Fort William, April, 4, 1811. (Signed) J. SHAKESPEARE, Register

Exd. (Sd.) W. LAYTON.

(A True Copy,) (Signed) W. C. BLAQUIERE, Magistrate.

(A True Copy,) P. ANDREW

Roobakaree Kuchuhree Adawlut, Fouzdary, before Mr. Peter Andrew, Assistant Joint Magistrate Zilla Nadia, 11th June, 1811.

Prosecutor.—Vakil of Government.—Prisoners.—Bholye Shordor, Joriff Shordor, Jooran Shordor, Dapnarayn Kaora, Megha Kaora, Nata Kaora, Shadoo alias Kaloo Shordor, Shorooop Coloo, Deyanutoolla Dofadar, Suffee Mondol, Suffee Shekaree, Halim Shordor, Soondor Shordor, Gokoo Kaora, Coobeer Munna, and Motecoolah Torophdar.

CHARGE.—Gang Robbery and Burning of Golamee Mondol, and his son Corim Mondol, from which burning Golamee Mondol died.

This day the proceedings are held, the Examination of Deyanutoollo Dofadar, Motecoolah Torofdar, Suffee Shekaree, Gokool Kaora, and Coobeer Munna, were taken; they deny having committed the Dakoity. One Khansah Aukkhora, and two Ploughshares, which were brought by Anund Khawd Jamadar, on the 3d June, from Deyanutoolla Dofadar's wife, were shewn to Deyanutoolla Dofadar, and he is asked to whom they belong; he answers, the Aukkhora and Ploughshares are mine.

ORDERED.—That the Prisoners with the Proceedings, list of Property, with the Property, be sent to Mr. Blaquiére, Joint Magistrate at the Boitakhonah Kuchaaree.

P. ANDREW, Assistant Joint Magistrate Zillah Nadia,

(A True Copy,) P. ANDREW.

Roobakaree Kuchuhree Adawlut Fouzdary, before Mr. William Coates Blaquiére, Joint Magistrate Zillah Nadia, 20th June, 1811.

Prosecutor.—Vakil of Government.—Prisoners.—Bholye Shordor, Joriff Shordor, Suffee Shekaree, Motecoolah Torofdar, Shadoo alias Kaloo Shordor, Shorooop Coloo, Jooran, Deyanutoolla Dofadar, Megha Kaora, Nata Kaora, Dapnarayn Kaora, Gokool Kaora, Halim Shordor, Suffee Shordor, Soondor Shordor, and Coobeer Munna.

CHARGE.—Gang Robbery and Burning Golamee Mondol, and his son Corim Mondol, from which burning Golamee Mondol died.

This day was received a Roobakaree from the Assistant Joint Magistrate of Zillah Nadia, dated 11th June 1811, sending to the Sudder, the above named Prisoners, with the Property and all the proceedings from the Kuchuhree at Mulnaut.

ORDERED.—That the Prisoners be put in irons and kept in confinement, the Property to be kept in Mui Khana, and the Proceedings to be kept in the Office.

(Copy) (Signed) W. C. BLAQUIERE, Joint Magistrate Zillah Nadia.

(A True Copy.) P. ANDREW.

To M. H. Turnbull, Esq.

Register to the Nizamut Adawlut.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the Proceedings of this Court, and of the joint Magistrates of Zillah Nuddea on Trial 3 of this Calendar for the 2d Session of 1812, in which the Prisoners named in the margin* are charged with Dakoity, and Murder by torture with burning.

From the evidence of the Witness Curram Mondul, Son of the deceased, it appears that his Father's house was attacked by Dakoits, on the night of the 13th Chyite 1217, B. S. who carried off several articles of Property to the value of Rs. 40, or 50, having previously tortured his Father with lighted mosbaults, &c. in consequence of which he died 7 days after, but he had before his death declared to the Police Darogah the names of Beenod Shordor, and Bholye Shordor, as the persons who tortured him. There are some variations between this Witness's evidence before the Court of Circuit, and those he gave before the Magistrate of Nuddea and Mr. Blaquiére, but not such as in any degree to lessen the weight of his testimony, which is in a great measure confirmed by the confession of the 2d Prisoner Bholye, and the articles found upon several of the Prisoners. This Witness deposes to his having recognized the two first and two last Prisoners at the time of the Decoity.

* Ca. Ct. of Ct.—Beenod Shordor, Bholye Shordor, Motecoolah Torofdar, Shorooop Coloo, Jooran Shordor, Joriff Shordor, Deyanutoolla Dofadar, Dapnarayn Kaora, Nata Kaora, Ramsoonder Pote, Moosden Shekaree.

The Witnesses Coobser and Jamaul depose that they also recognized the two first Prisoners at the time of the Dacoity, and speak to several articles found on different Prisoners being the Property of the 1st Witness.

The confessions of the Prisoners Dopnarayn Kaora, Nata Kaora, and Ramsoonder Poda before Mr. P. Andrew the Assistant, are also proved by that Gentleman, and other Witnesses. That of the latter Prisoner (Ramsoonder) seems to have been obtained under a sort of expectation of pardon, but as he denied that confession in toto before the Court of Circuit, and conducted himself during the Trial in a most intemperate and indecorous manner, so as to show he is evidently an old offender, I consider his conduct to have entirely cancelled any benefit he might have otherwise been entitled to, from the manner in which his confession was obtained. There being little doubt, from the evidence of the first Witness, and the confession of Bholye Shordor, that he (Ramsoonder) was actually concerned in the Robbery and Murder.

With the exception of the Prisoner Bholye Shordor, who confesses his being a party in the Robbery, the other Prisoners generally deny the Charge. But from the whole of the evidence adduced—the articles found upon several of the Prisoners, and the coincidence of the facts arising from Bholye's confession, I consider the Prisoners Beenod Shordor, Bholye Shordor, Dopnarayn Kaora, and Nata Kaora, convicted of the crime of Dacoity and Murder; as also the Prisoner Ramsoonder Poda, under the circumstances of his own, and Bholye Shordor's confession combined with Corroem Mondul's evidence. That the Prisoners Joriff Shordor, and Deyanutoolla Dofadar, are also convicted on presumptive evidence amounting to proof of having Property obtained by Robbery by open violence in their possession, knowing the same to have been so obtained. And that strong suspicion (tho' not amounting to legal proof) attaches to Snroop Coloo, and Juraun Shordor, the first of having been an accomplice in the Robbery, and the latter of knowingly receiving Stolen Goods. Under these sentiments I approve of the Law Officer's Futwa.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

Allypore; 1st Dec. 1812. (Signed) J. WINTLE, Senior Judge.

N. B. Bholye, and Beenod Shordora hung March 1813, Dopnarayn Kaora, and Nata Kaora imprisoned for life, Ramsoonder Poda death (but reprieved,) Joriff Shordor, and Deyanutoolla Dofadar the korah, and 7 years imprisonment. Three of the very worst of this gang died before they were brought to Trial.

(A True Copy,) P. ANDREW.

It may be necessary, after having produced these Public Documents, to state to the readers, that Mr. Andrew's services did not rest merely in the apprehension of offenders as may be supposed, but in bringing them to trial, and ultimate punishment; upwards of thirty sentences of death were carried into execution in pursuance of commitments in the Court superintended by him as Assistant Acting Magistrate of the Zillahs, besides several sentences of Transportation for Life, and minor punishments. None of those Trials, I believe, have appeared in the Annual Publications issued from Nizamut Adawlut, save No. 4 of 1812, "Vakeel of Government Prosecutor—Emanmbux Prisoner, Charge, returning to Bengal under Transportation for Life, sentenced to receive 30 lashes with the korah, and to be again Transported to the Island of Penang; this is stated a Trial of the 24-Pergunnahs."*

Confessions have been taken by Mr. Andrew solus, (vide Circuit Letter and Proceeding subjoined,) and sentence of death inflicted by order of the Nizamut Adawlut, on the evidence of those confessions.

Subsequently to his Services in Zillah Nadia, Mr. Andrew acted for years, and sat daily in the Court of Joint Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, for the trial of all offences committed in the suburbs of Calcutta, to the neglect and injury of his Indigo Concerns.

The principal of his unauthorized disbursements from his private funds on the public account was liberally refunded by Government; but not till ten years after it had been expended; so that the interest of this sum (Rs. 6,200) for that period has been entirely lost to him.

Trusting to the continuance of the protection of Government, and to prevent its being said, that he was taking undue advantage of his official situation to the benefit his private views, Mr. Andrew was in an evil hour tempted to divest himself of his Indigo Concerns at a price far below their productive value in his hands.

Having stated thus much, he now leaves the reader to form his own opinion of the weight of his claims.

Calcutta; 14th September, 1822.

* Emanmbux, a convict from Dinagepore, had been Transported for Life to Penang with his name, and crime marked on his forehead; had escaped thence; and was taken by Mr. A. in Zillah Jessore, and ultimately died in Calcutta.

Selections.

Madras, Oct. 4, 1822. — Since Tuesday only two Vessels have come into the Roads—they are His Majesty's Ship DAUNTLESS, Captain Gambier, from Trincomalee, and the VENUS, Capt. Dawson, from Bencoolen.

The WINDSOR CASTLE is ready for sea and will continue her homeward voyage tomorrow night.

The AGINCOURT sailed for Bengal on Wednesday, and the LADY RAZZLES will sail to-morrow with the same destination.

The DAPHNE, Captain Chatfield, bound for Manilla, is ready for sea, and will sail on Sunday.

Madras was visited on Wednesday morning by the most severe Storms of thunder, lightning, and rain, that has been experienced this season. Upwards of three inches of rain fell during the Storm. We have not heard of any accident occasioned by the lightning. It blew a smart gale during the early part of the Storm, but none of the Shipping parted from their anchors.—*Madras Courier.*

The Rev. Richard Arnold, B. A. has been appointed a Chaplain on this Establishment.

Sir Harry Darell, had been permitted by the Court of Proprietors to return to his duty at this Presidency.

From private letters just received, we learn that Mr. Turton, Son of Sir Thomas Turton, Bart, may shortly be expected to arrive from England to practice as a Barrister of the Supreme Court.—*John Bull.*

Nautical Notices.

A rumour having been afloat for two or three days past of a Vessel, said to have foundered at the New Anchorage, the subjoined statement will be deemed satisfactory, being derived from an authentic source.

During the gale of the 17th instant, at 11 P. M., the Honorable Company's Mooring Vessel HENRY, stationed at the New Anchorage, drove with her anchor;—she fortunately went clear of the Ships (PRINCE REGENT and ASIA, Indiamen) lying at the Anchorage. At 2 A. M. of the 18th, drifted out, the gale continuing from the N. E. with increased violence, heavy rain, and a confused sea, which caused the Vessel to roll nearly gunwale in; and so quick, that every thing upon her deck broke adrift, and the people could do no more than take care of themselves. By day light the gale had somewhat abated, when it was observed by the Officer in charge, that the Vessel was abreast of the outer point of Sangur; the flag-staff upon Edmonstone Island bearing E. S. E. distant about 8 miles; the extremes of Sangur Island at E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. to N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distant from the land, about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in 5 fathoms, low water; at sun set the gale broke on the 20th instant, the HENRY regained her station at the New Anchorage, without having sustained any material injury.

Nothing having been heard of the HENRY for three days after she was missing from the Anchorage, it was feared that she had foundered at her anchors.—*Bankshall Circular.*

In the BRITISH PRESS of the 10th of June, we see it mentioned, that the JUPITER new 60, was commissioned at Plymouth on Tuesday last, (June 4), by Captain G. A. Westphal, purposely to take the Right Honorable G. Canning, to India. Lieutenants Ellis and Neville are appointed to her. The JUPITER returns home immediately.

The H. C. Ships the GENERAL HEWETT, and the MARCHIONESS OF ELY, were not likely we understand to sail from England, before the latter end of June.—*John Bull.*

Marriage.

On the 23d instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. PARSON, Major General GREGORY, C. B. to Mrs. M. LOWE, relict of the late Captain J. LOWE, of His Majesty's 25th Light Dragoons.

Births.

On the 21st instant, the Lady of Captain NOTT, of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

On the 16th instant, at the house of Mrs. TURNER, Entaly, Mrs. DUNNE, Widow of the late Ensign DUNNE, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, of a Daughter.

Deaths.

On the 21st instant, Mr. RICHARD PAULING, Taylor, Cossitollah, aged 39 years, deeply lamented by his afflicted relations and surviving Friends, after a long and painful illness which he supported with exemplary fortitude.

At Buxar, on the 12th instant, Lieutenant Colonel JAMES MAXWELL, of the Invalid Establishment, Regulating Officer of the Tannah Establishment Shababad, much and deservedly lamented.